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For fifteen or twenty years I have suffered a great deal from Indigestion, Headache, Lame Back and Kidney Trouble. My headaches were terrible and of frequent occurence. I had tried one medicine after another without obtaining any benefit. Allen's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me very highly, and I decided to try it. When I had taken it about three days I began to feel better. My food did not distress me so much; backache was less frequent, and I was better generally. By the time I had taken one bottle my troubles were nearly gone. I have not had the headache but a few times since, and then very slight compared to what it was before taking Allen's Sarsaparilla. I am confident that one more bottle will entirely cure me. One quarter of a bottle of Allen's has done me more good than all the medicines I ever used. My daughter has taken it for the same troubles, with the same gratifying results.

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r Over Thirty Years

ve always had very pleasant dealings together, the and with pleasure, have the pleasure of presenting to them my Annual Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1892. This book of immense variety of seed, with such new kinds added as have proven of the best acquisition to the many of those varieties myself, on my four seed farms, and long experience, I am able to offer stock of both and purity, under such reasonable conditions as cannot fail to please. Having had many years' experience as headquarters for choice Cory Corn, Miller Melon, ect, Highest Quality Seed, All sorts of Farm and Garden Seed, Etc. Catalogue FREE to all.

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IEST, RICHEST SOIL IN THE WORLD.

ZZARDS, NOR DESTROYING CYCLONES. G LINE OF EXPENSIVE FREIGHTS, BUT THE ly to get a farm cheap. How to get it. Write O. M. BARNES, LANSING, MICHIGAN.

Discharge of Insolvents.

A hearing will be had on the petitions of GEO. W. CHOATE, JR., of Hallowell, and SAM'L M. GRAHAM of Gardiner, for a full discharge of all their debts, proven under the insolvency laws of Maine, before the Court House in Augusta, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of April, 1892, at 2 o'clock P. M. Attest: HOWARD OWEN,
Register of the Court of Insolvency.
Augusta, Mar. 28, 1892. 3t23

Sheriff's Sale.

KENNEBEC, ss. Taken on execution, wherein Peter Dunton of Jefferson, in the county of Lincoln, is creditor, and Warren Plummer of Downieville, in the county of Sierra and State of California, is debtor, and will be sold by public auction on Saturday, the seventh day of May, A. D. 1892, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Baker, Baker & Cornish, in Augusta, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, the following described real estate, and all the right, title and interest which the said Warren Plummer has in and to the same, or had on the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1885, the time when the same was attached on the original writ in the same suit, to wit: A certain lot or parcel of land situated in Randolph in the county of Kennebec, with the buildings thereon, bounded as follows: On the north by land of Newton Bedell and land of Mary A. Ware; on the east by Tibby street, so called; on the south by land of John Hennessey and John H. Ware; on the west by second street, so called, and containing about thirty-two square rods, and being about four rods from the north to the south line, and about eight rods from the east to the west line—excepting that portion of the above, in the northeast corner thereof, containing four square rods, previously sold to Mary A. Ware, Sept. 26th, 1878. WM. H. LIBBY, *Deputy Sheriff.*
March 31, 1892. 3t23

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of ITHIEL KNOWLES, late of Mercer, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to LENDALL TITCOMB.
March 14, 1892. 3t22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of MELINTHA GARDINER, late of Vassalboro, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
March 28, 1892. 3t24 HERBERT M. GARDNER.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.... *In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March, 1892.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of BETSEY FAIRBANKS, late of Mt Vernon, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of said deceased.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.* 3w22

KENNEBEC COUNTY. *In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March, 1892.*

LORING FARR, surviving Administrator on the estate of JOHN F. WHITTEN, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3w22

KENNEBEC COUNTY. *In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March, 1892.*

JASPER S. GRAY, Administrator on the estate of MARY J. GRAY, late of Windsor, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 3w

Maine Farmer.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

VOL. LX. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1892. No. 24.

Feed well at all times if you would have stock do well on your hands. This holds good with all kinds of stock.

Our six months' pigs went to market last week at two hundred and fifty pounds, dressed weight, average for the lot. Not a bad showing for winter feeding. Skim milk was the basis for the growth.

At the Nebraska dairy convention, Mr. C. S. Gabrielson remarked that in the production of milk the question of temperature, comfort and abundance of palatable food was, in his opinion, of greater importance than the balanced rations of which so much is heard now-a-days. Yes, but better have the balanced ration, also.

Keep the young orchard cultivated for several years, at least, after it is planted out. Some low down hoed crops may be grown on the land, care being taken that these crops be not planted very near to the trees. Bear in mind the trees are to have the first chance, while what is grown among them is a catch crop to utilize the land not needed by the trees in the early years of their growth, and while yet comparatively small.

In answer to an inquiry, we say: The Hackney horse is a distinct breed, and an old one in England. Until of late it has claimed but little attention in this country. Recently it has been introduced to notice and is becoming quite popular, particularly in New York, as well as some sections of the West. It is in the same class of what is popularly known as a road horse, a stylish, high stepping, compact horse of good action and fair speed.

The matter of protection from the destructive effects of fungus, and other diseases among fruit trees, is receiving wide attention, and a vast amount of experimentation is being carried on with the view of determining the most effective methods. We invite attention to the article in another column, giving recipes for making up the compounds, and explicit directions for applying the same. Thus far this work is giving marked results.

Mr. Thomas Daggett, ex-member of the Board of Agriculture for Piscataquis county, has been doing a good work the past winter in advocating the corn crop to the farmers of the State. Under the lead of Mr. Gilbert, his valuable work was brought out at the institutes held in the corn sections of the State in the early part of the season, and Secretary McKeen has followed suit by giving him the leading place at each institute since held.

Under the joint auspices of the Dairy Bureau of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture and the Bay State Agricultural Society a dairy school was held on Tuesday of this week at Greenfield, and another is to be held to-morrow at Barre. At both, modern dairy apparatus is exhibited in actual operation, with explanations and the answering of questions by Professor Cheesman. Prizes of $20 are paid for butter premiums.

Hon. O. M. Tinkham, Ex-Secretary of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, has been selected to go to Europe to prepare for a New York newspaper syndicate letters and articles on the condition of the laboring classes of Great Britain, especially those engaged in agriculture. Mr. Tinkham is a wide-awake Yankee, and his work will be of much interest, without doubt. He will be remembered as having lectured before farmers' institutes in this State several years ago.

The farm teams, whether horses or oxen, have now been resting for a season. Exercise extreme care now on putting them to work these warm days that they be broken in gradually. See that the collars for the horses are a good fit, and then harden up the shoulders before they are put into long continued hard work. An hour of carelessness may unfit a team for further work for the whole spring time. Our teams are good servants, and we ought to be thoughtful over their care.

Cultivation of Orchards.

The crying defect of the orchard work all over the State is the lack of cultivation. Go in whatever direction we may, a large part of the trees are far from showing the best of condition, and the fruit in consequence is none of it up to the best, and much of it inferior or worthless. The cause of this condition is, chiefly, a lack of fertilization. Orchards are in grass, (or pasture,) and with only fertilizing matter enough furnished to make the annual season's growth, while the tree is left to draw what it can from the native stores in the soil beneath. At this opening spring season is a good time to consider this matter. None of the other products of the farm can be successfully produced under such methods.

It is the good fruit, large and fair, that always finds a ready market, and at prices that give inducement to the business. This well grown fruit is seldom realized under the neglect so widely prevailing. The growers readily admit this, yet in their own practice there is far too little effort given to the cultivation of the orchard with the view of improving the quality and the value of the fruit. At one of the *Massachusetts Ploughman* farmers' meetings held last winter in Boston, the subject of orchards was up for discussion, and this feature of the business was dwelt upon at some length, and noted examples of success were elicted by the essayist, Mr. E. W. Wood of Newton. If fruit is to be grown it should be the best possible. Mr. Samuel Hartwell of Lincoln, Mass., makes a speciality of the Gravenstein, and grew several hundred barrels last year, and sold at $1 to $1.50 a bushel. The trees are given all the cultivation needed. In this way fruit is grown of a quality that sells for paying prices in any year.

It is hardly practicable to keep trees in the condition that will bring the best possible results, and have the land in grass at the same time. If annual surface cultivation is not practiced, occasional should be. No one ever need fear injury to an orchard by judicious plowing and stirring the surface soil, by which the growth of grass is prevented from taking up the soil fertility, which the tree so much needs, and without which this extra fine fruit cannot be produced. Try it this year and see how quick the fruit will testify to its good results. Dr. Fisher told the Massachusetts farmers last winter at the annual meeting of their Board of Agriculture, that an annual application of not less than 25 pounds phosphoric acid, 30 pounds nitrogen, and 75 pounds of potash per acre, with some lime and magnesia, is absolutely necessary to the production of a good crop of apples, and that if you would have the apples forthcoming, this material must not be appropriated by other plant growth from the same soil.

Try Field Peas.

We wish more of our State farmers would try peas as a farm crop. They need the grain, they supply a material that is not found in or combine to make the tree's large proportion in any other grain, they are adapted to a northern climate, are easily produced, are lighter feeders on the fertility of the soil, and thus leave the soil in good condition for subsequent crops. There is not another grain product in the whole list of which so much to commend it to attention can be said. Formerly it has been a practice to grow peas and oats mixed, and use for the purpose the small Canada pea. But this practice has been discarded nearly altogether in Ontario where vast quantities of peas are produced every year, and they are now grown unmixed, and the larger kinds are sown.

Put the land in moderately good condition of fertility, and sow three bushels to the acre. If practicable, the seed should be plowed under four inches deep. This insures that the seed is all well covered under, and thus none of it wasted. A gang of two small plows is best for the purpose, but in the absence of such an outfit in this State, the work can be done with a single plow and one horse. The disc harrow is the next best implement to do this covering with, but will not do it so evenly and certainly as the plow.

Sow as early as the land will admit—the sooner the better—and never later than the middle of May. Late sown peas are too liable to mildew to take the chances of a crop. In our needs for more grain for the feed of stock, we believe the pea will yet take an important place.

Question Box.

Jersey Cattle Registry.

Editor Maine Farmer: I would like to have some one explain fully in your columns the difference, if any, between the American Jersey Cattle Club and the Maine State Jersey Cattle Club. What difference in the animals or the rules governing their admission? Yours truly, H. P. F.

Centre Belmont.

Jersey cattle were imported into this country in considerable numbers about the year 1850. They were first introduced into this State about the year 1855 by Dr. Ezekiel Holmes, then editor of the *Farmer*, W. S. Grant, Farmingdale, a noted stockman of the time, and Maj. Thomas Harwood of Bath. Kennebec county, and particularly the town of Winthrop and vicinity, being largely interested in dairying readily accepted the merits of the breed, and in the hands of the farmers of the locality the stock soon multiplied widely. Meanwhile stock of this breed having also multiplied largely throughout New England and the other States, the breeders of the same, for the purpose of keeping the blood pure, saw the necessity of a registry, and established the American Jersey Herd Book, with headquarters in Massachusetts.

The Jersey cattle breeders of Winthrop, knowing they possessed superior strains of Jersey blood, also recognized the importance of having the pedigrees of all pure bred stock officially registered; but believing a local Herd Register could be more economically kept than one embracing a large territory they decided to establish a registry of their own. Accordingly on March 7th, 1870, they assembled at Winthrop and formed the "*Winthrop Jersey Cattle Association*," for the expressed purpose of "the registration and improvement of thoroughbred Jersey cattle." The membership of the association rapidly multiplied in the years immediately following and extended out into the State at large. Hence in the year 1875, to accommodate all owners of this stock in the State, an act of incorporation by the legislature was secured under the changed name of *Maine State Jersey Cattle Association*. Under this act the association has since been doing business, and has kept an authoritative registry of the stock that has been bred from the original importations and such other animals of the breed imported or bred from imported stock as have been presented for registry.

In this time, (we have not the date before us,) the *American Jersey Cattle Club* was organized, and established its rules and fees for entry in its Herd Registry. In these rules two years time was given for the owners of all authenticated Jersey stock in the country to present their stock and pay the fee for entry in the new herd registry, and if not done at the close of the second volume of their register it would be forever ruled out. The owners of the Winthrop stock decided not to comply with what they considered an exorbitant fee for membership and for registry, but instead to rely upon their own registry. Hence that stock and all its descendants now barred from entry in the *American Cattle Club* registry. It is thus seen that it is barred, not on the question of purity of blood and authenticated record, but *by the self established rules of the American Jersey Cattle Club*. Many of the owners of Jersey stock registered in the American Jersey Herd Book also refused to comply with the rules of the Cattle Club, and their stock also is forever ruled out.

Our inquirer will thus see that all this stock was either imported on traces unbroken to imported stock, and that the distinction is simply one of where it has been registered.

Early Sheep Shearing.

We clip the following from the New York *Tribune:*

Portland, Me., March 31 (Special) —The Maine State Society for the Protection of Animals is to hold an annual meeting on April 6, and one of the subjects discussed will probably be the cruelty of Maine sheep owners in shearing their sheep too early in the spring. The wool agents come around early, and are exceedingly anxious to have the wool as clean as possible. This induces the farmers to do their shearing before the sheep are let out, because after they are let out a great deal of gravel gets into their wool. Besides, they are first let out, they rub some of their wool off on trees and stones, and many Maine farmers prefer to save a little wool, even if it does involve cruelty to the sheep. One result of early shearing is that many sheep get consumption. These consumptive sheep are generally killed for the market, so that in the opinion of many it is not safe to eat mutton in the spring. E. N. Perry, the agent for the society in this city, says that the danger of cruelty is substantially true. "There are," he says, "more than 500,000 sheep owned in Maine, and among them there must be much suffering on account of early shearing, and not having proper care after shearing. A legislative act of 1891 empowers the agent of the society to go through the State and prosecute early sheep shearers, and it is possible that it may avail itself of this power.

It would be difficult to get more of misrepresentation of facts into the same space than is contained in the above, and this is only a fair sample of much matter related to agricultural affairs that is sent out from cities by a certain class of informers (?) who, in fact, know little or nothing of what they are writing about. One thing about it is true—there is early shearing of sheep in this State. We do not believe, however, that there was ever a sheep sheared in April in the State from the solicitation of the "wool agents." Farmers shear their sheep early for the reason that under the conditions in their case it is better for the sheep and better for the owner that it be done before the sheep leave the barn for the pastures.

Is it cruel? Not at all. It is only done where the farmer has warm shelter for the flock. Sheep will suffer no inconvenience whatever from early shearing, if shut in a close pen for a few days and protected from all draughts of cold air. Early in spring, and before the sheep go to pasture, it is easily practicable to do this. Cruel exposure, under the circumstances, would destroy the flock, hence it can't be practiced. Whereas, later on in June, after the sheep have been fed at grass, and turned away to distant pastures, it becomes impracticable to shelter and feed at barn for a season. As a result, there is more of chilling exposure and of discomfort to the sheep from June shearing than when the work is done in April. We are in the heartiest sympathy with the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and have opportunity to know they are doing a noble work. We wish the agent of the society would "prosecute" a journey among the early shearers at the proper time, and learn the situation from his own observation. He would find no official work, but he might thereafter give information to city newsmongers that the one who dispatched the above special seems entirely destitute of.

Editor of Maine Farmer: Dear Sir: Having been in different papers of parties or men owning horses that were pacers, side wheelers, hackers and single footers, please inform me through the columns of your paper if they are all the same gait, or four names for one gait? and oblige

Bangor. SUBSCRIBER.

While there are distinctions to be made, these terms are all used to indicate the pacing gait.

The wear, tear, bumps, bruises and breaks of wagons, harnesses, horses, drivers and the third commandment occasioned by bad roads is something frightful.

Spraying for Fungous Diseases of the Apple Pear and other Fruits.

Farmers Bulletin No. 7, from the United States Department of Agriculture, is devoted to the spraying of fruits for insect pests and fungous diseases. From it we take the following plain and explicit directions for preparing the mixtures and making the applications. The work is so simple that any one can easily carry out the directions.

Probably in no other country of the world is spraying for fungous diseases of fruits practiced to the same extent as in the United States. Five years ago practically nothing was known of this subject; in fact, the number actively engaged in spraying their trees, vines, etc., for diseases as apple scab, black-rot, downy mildew, and other diseases of the grape, did not exceed half a hundred, all told. Now as a fair estimate, probably no less than 50,000 fruit-growers are engaged in this work. From the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf the methods recommended by the Department are practiced every year. Canada has also adopted many of the suggestions made by us, and even now Australia is actively engaged in experiments in the treatment of apple, pear, peach, and other diseases, in accordance with suggestions originating with this Department.

DOES IT PAY TO SPRAY?

This question is in large part answered by the facts already given. No work that did not carry merit with it could have had such a phenomenal growth. To give a more direct answer, however, it may be stated that last season two hundred and fifty grape-growers in different parts of the country made a series of observations with a view of obtaining some definite information as to the value in dollars and cents of the recommendations made by the Department in the treatment of grape diseases. The facts reported by these men show conclusively that the actual profit to them over all expenses resulting from the treatment of black-rot and downy mildew was in round numbers $37,000. Thirteen thousand dollars of this sum was reported from the State of New York alone.

Hence in the year 1875, to accommodate all owners of this stock in the State, an act of incorporation by the legislature was secured under the changed name of *Maine State Jersey Cattle Association*. Under this act the association has since been doing business, and has kept an authoritative registry of the stock that has been bred from the original importations and such other animals of the breed imported or bred from imported stock as have been presented for registry.

FUNGICIDES OR REMEDIES USED IN SPRAYING.

Numerous preparations have been recommended and used for this work. For all practical purposes, however, there are but four which properly may be called remedies. They are (1) Bordeaux mixture, (2) ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate, (3) eau celeste, and (4) modified eau celeste. The latest experiments indicate that the best results will follow the use of these preparations when made as follows:

1.—BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

In a barrel that will hold 45 gallons dissolve 6 pounds of copper sulphate, using 8 to 10 gallons of water or as much as may be necessary for the purpose. In a tub or half barrel slake 4 pounds of *fresh* lime. When completely slaked add enough water to make a creamy whitewash. Pour this slowly into the barrel containing the copper-sulphate solution, using a coarse gunny sack stretched over the head of the barrel for a strainer. Finally fill the barrel with water, stir thoroughly, and the mixture is ready for use. Prepared in this way the cost of 1 gallon of the mixture will not exceed 1 cent, the price of copper sulphate being 7 cents per pound and lime 30 cents per bushel. In all cases it is desirable to use powdered copper sulphate, as it costs but little more and dissolves in cold water readily. It is highly important also that fresh lime be used.

It will be seen by those familiar with former suggestions made by the Department that the strength of this mixture has been diminished one-half. It was found as the result of experiments made in 1891 that a mixture of this strength, and even much weaker, gave practically as good results as the old formula, which required 6 pounds of copper sulphate and 4 pounds of lime to 22 gallons of water.

2.—AMMONIACAL SOLUTION OF COPPER CARBONATE.

In an ordinary water pail mix 5 ounces of copper carbonate with enough water to make a thick paste. Dissolve this paste in 1 pint of the strong ammonia and then dilute to 45 gallons. If three pints of ammonia are not sufficient to dissolve all the paste add enough to bring about this result. Copper carbonate occurs in the market in 1-pound packages, and the usual retail price is usually 60 cents per pound. Aqua ammonia having a strength of 26° retails at 8 cents per pound. Upon this basis 1 gallon of the ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate will cost 1 cent.

In view of the fact that copper carbonate is sometimes difficult to obtain the following directions for manufacturing it are given:

In a half barrel, or some similar vessel, dissolve 3 pounds of copper sulphate in 2 gallons of hot water. In another vessel dissolve 3½ pounds of common washing soda or sal soda in 1 gallon of hot water. When cool pour the second solution slowly into the first; then as soon as all action has ceased add enough water to bring the whole up to 8 or 10 gallons and stir thoroughly. In twenty-four hours pour off the clear liquid, taking care not to disturb the sediment, then add fresh water and stir again. Again allow the solution to stand twenty-four hours, pour off the clear liquid as before; then remove the sediment, which is copper carbonate. The cost of this will be found to be formed 1½ pounds of copper carbonate at an expense for materials of approximately 18 cents per pound. The copper-carbonate paste may be immediately dissolved in aqua ammonia, using 2 gallons of the latter, or as much as may be necessary for the purpose. This concentrated fluid should be kept in well corked jugs and when ready for use may be diluted at the rate of 1 pint to 12 gallons of water.

3.—EAU CELESTE.

Dissolve 2 pounds of copper sulphate in 8 gallons of water. When completely dissolved add 3 pints of strong ammonia and dilute to 45 gallons. Prepared in this way the solution will cost about two-thirds of a cent per gallon.

4.—MODIFIED EAU CELESTE.

Dissolve 4 pounds of copper sulphate in 10 or 12 gallons of water and stir in 5 pounds of washing-or sal soda; then add 3 pints of strong aqua ammonia, dilute to 45 gallons. The cost will be 1½ cents per gallon.

HOW AND WHEN TO SPRAY.

It should always be borne in mind that no hard and fast rules can be laid down for work of this kind. Frequently the fruit-grower will have to use his own judgment, especially as regards the number of spraylings and the proper time to discontinue them. If this be not done serious results may follow. In the treatment of black-rot of the grape we have known vine-growers to continue the application of the Bordeaux mixture through a protracted drought up to the time of ripening of the fruit. As a result when the time arrived to send the grapes to market they were so badly spotted with the mixture that no one would buy them. Again we have found fruit-growers thoroughly imbued with the idea that the only proper way to spray was to rush through an orchard or vineyard with the elaborate tangled complicated machine, applying the solutions in daubs at one point and omitting whole trees or blocks of vines at another. Such work is to be regretted, as it may be the cause of much loss to those who have acted carefully and intelligently in the matter. For example, in the case of the grape scare in New York City the past summer grape-growers all over the country were made to suffer, partly the folly of a few over-zealous individuals who upon their own responsibility made more applications than were necessary and partly through the action of a somewhat hasty Board of Health.

Before taking up the subject of treatment in detail it is well to emphasize again the importance and necessity of using the right kind of machinery. A sprayer to be effective requires first of all a good strong force pump. Next in importance is a nozzle that will throw a mist-like spray and will not clog when thick fluids are used. There are plenty of machines on the market filling all these requirements. For convenience they may be divided into three classes: (1) horse-power automatic machines, (2) machines drawn by horse power but operated by hand, and (3) hand machines. All belonging to the first group may be dismissed with the statement that they are unnecessarily expensive and complicated, and will not, even in the most careful hands, do the work as thoroughly and effectively as the machines belonging to the second and third groups. Of the second group, in which the cheapest, most practical and efficient example is found in a strong, light, double-acting, double-discharge force pump mounted on a barrel, it may be said that while they can not do the work as rapidly as the machines of the first class they are more effective, much cheaper, and far less wasteful of the liquid used. To the third class belong the knapsack sprayers, which are the only ones necessary to notice in this connection. There is no question that for all moderately low-growing crops the knapsack sprayer fills every requirement. In no other machine is the work so absolutely at all times under control, it being possible to place nearly every drop of liquid exactly where it is wanted. Knapsack pumps are now used in many moderate-sized vineyards; also in places where the horse-power apparatus, owing to the nature of the land or the manner of cultivation, can not be utilized.

Many farms throughout the country, as will be seen by reference to the columns of any good agricultural paper, are engaged in the manufacture and sale of the various machines mentioned.

Taking up the question of spraying more specifically we would call attention first to apple diseases and their treatment.

TREATMENT OF APPLE SCAB.

For this disease either modified eau celeste or ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate, preferably the former, may be used. At least four sprayings should be made, the first just as the flowers are opening, the second twelve or fourteen days later, and the third and fourth at similar intervals. In case the season is wet one or two additional treatments will undoubtedly pay. For trees 15 to 18 feet high the cost of four sprayings with either of the fungicides recommended would be about 20 cents per tree. When the work is done on a large scale 16 to 18 cents per tree will cover the cost of four treatments. Two additional treatments will add to the cost from 6 to 8 per tree.

APPLE POWDERY MILDEW.

It is only in nurseries that this disease is destructive. Seedlings are especially subject to the mildew, the leaves being attacked as soon as they appear. As a result the trees make very little growth, are badly bound, and consequently unfit for budding. The ammonical solution has proved the cheapest and most effective remedy for this disease, and five sprayings seem to be required. The application should be made just as the leaves start in spring. At least three other sprayings should be made at equal intervals between the time of the first treatment and the time for budding. Should mildew appear after the work the last spraying should be made, making five in all. For blocks of 50,000 to 100 000 seedlings the total cost of the treatment, as indicated, need not exceed 8 cents per thousand. In smaller blocks the average cost per thousand trees will be somewhat greater, as it requires practically as much to prepare to spray 25,000 trees as it does 50,000. The knapsack pump is well adapted to this work and is extensively used by nurserymen. Larger machines designed to be drawn by a horse have been described by us in Circular No. 10 of the Division of Vegetable Pathology.

TREATMENT OF PEAR SCAB, CRACKING, AND LEAF-BLIGHT.

These diseases, caused by two different species of fungi, are most successfully combatted by one line of treatment. In most sections all three diseases are found associated. Bordeaux mixture has given the best results in this work, although ammoniacal solutions produce results that will not exceed 1 cent, the price of copper sulphate being 7 cents per pound and lime 30 cents per bushel. In all cases it is desirable to use powdered copper sulphate, as it costs but little more and dissolves in cold water readily. It is highly important also that fresh lime be used.

It will be seen by those familiar with former suggestions made by the Department that the strength of this mixture has been diminished one-half. It was found as the result of experiments made in 1891 that a mixture of this strength, and even much weaker, gave practically as good results as the old formula, which required 6 pounds of copper sulphate and 4 pounds of lime to 22 gallons of water.

2.—AMMONIACAL SOLUTION OF COPPER CARBONATE.

In an ordinary water pail mix 5 ounces of copper carbonate with enough water to make a thick paste. Dissolve this paste in 1 pint of the strong ammonia and then dilute to 45 gallons. If three pints of ammonia are not sufficient to dissolve all the paste add enough to bring about this result. Copper carbonate occurs in the market in 1-pound packages, and the usual retail price is usually 60 cents per pound. Aqua ammonia having a strength of 26° retails at 8 cents per pound. Upon this basis 1 gallon of the ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate will cost 1 cent.

In view of the fact that copper carbonate is sometimes difficult to obtain the following directions for manufacturing it are given:

In a half barrel, or some similar vessel, dissolve 3 pounds of copper sulphate in 2 gallons of hot water. In another vessel dissolve 3½ pounds of common washing soda or sal soda in 1 gallon of hot water. When cool pour the second solution slowly into the first; then as soon as all action has ceased add enough water to bring the whole up to 8 or 10 gallons and stir thoroughly. In twenty-four hours pour off the clear liquid, taking care not to disturb the sediment, then add fresh water and stir again. Again allow the solution to stand twenty-four hours, pour off the clear liquid as before; then remove the sediment, which is copper carbonate. The cost of this will be found to be formed 1½ pounds of copper carbonate at an expense for materials of approximately 18 cents per pound. The copper-carbonate paste may be immediately dissolved in aqua ammonia, using 2 gallons of the latter, or as much as may be necessary for the purpose. This concentrated fluid should be kept in well corked jugs and when ready for use may be diluted at the rate of 1 pint to 12 gallons of water.

3.—EAU CELESTE.

Dissolve 2 pounds of copper sulphate in 8 gallons of water. When completely dissolved add 3 pints of strong ammonia and dilute to 45 gallons. Prepared in this way the solution will cost about two-thirds of a cent per gallon.

4.—MODIFIED EAU CELESTE.

Dissolve 4 pounds of copper sulphate in 10 or 12 gallons of water and stir in 5 pounds of washing-or sal soda; then add 3 pints of strong aqua ammonia, dilute to 45 gallons. The cost will be 1½ cents per gallon.

HOW AND WHEN TO SPRAY.

It should always be borne in mind that no hard and fast rules can be laid down for work of this kind. Frequently the fruit-grower will have to use his own judgment, especially as regards the number of sprayings and the proper time to discontinue them. If this be not done serious results may follow. In the treatment of black-rot of the grape we have known vine-growers to continue the application of the Bordeaux mixture through a protracted drought up to the time of ripening of the fruit. As a result when the time arrived to send the grapes to market they were so badly spotted with the mixture that no one would buy them. Again we have found fruit-growers thoroughly imbued with the idea that the only proper way to spray was to rush through an orchard or vineyard with the elaborate tangled complicated machine, applying the solutions in daubs at one point and omitting whole trees or blocks of vines at another. Such work is to be regretted, as it may be the cause of much loss to those who have acted carefully and intelligently in the matter. For example, in the case of the grape scare in New York City the past summer grape-growers all over the country were made to suffer, partly the folly of a few over-zealous individuals who upon their own responsibility made more applications than were necessary and partly through the action of a somewhat hasty Board of Health.

Before taking up the subject of treatment in detail it is well to emphasize again the importance and necessity of using the right kind of machinery. A sprayer to be effective requires first of all a good strong force pump. Next in importance is a nozzle that will throw a mist-like spray and will not clog when thick fluids are used. There are plenty of machines on the market filling all these requirements. For convenience they may be divided into three classes: (1) horse-power automatic machines, (2) machines drawn by horse power but operated by hand, and (3) hand machines. All belonging to the first group may be dismissed with the statement that they are unnecessarily expensive and complicated, and will not, even in the most careful hands, do the work as thoroughly and effectively as the machines belonging to the second and third groups. Of the second group, in which the cheapest, most practical and efficient example is found in a strong, light, double-acting, double-discharge force pump mounted on a barrel, it may be said that while they can not do the work as rapidly as the machines of the first class they are more effective, much cheaper, and far less wasteful of the liquid used. To the third class belong the knapsack sprayers, which are the only ones necessary to notice in this connection. There is no question that for all moderately low-growing crops the knapsack sprayer fills every requirement. In no other machine is the work so absolutely at all times under control, it being possible to place nearly every drop of liquid exactly where it is wanted. Knapsack pumps are now used in many moderate-sized vineyards; also in places where the horse-power apparatus, owing to the nature of the land or the manner of cultivation, can not be utilized.

Many farms throughout the country, as will be seen by reference to the columns of any good agricultural paper, are engaged in the manufacture and sale of the various machines mentioned.

Taking up the question of spraying more specifically we would call attention first to apple diseases and their treatment.

TREATMENT OF APPLE SCAB.

For this disease either modified eau celeste or ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate, preferably the former, may be used. At least four sprayings should be made, the first just as the flowers are opening, the second twelve or fourteen days later, and the third and fourth at similar intervals. In case the season is wet one or two additional treatments will undoubtedly pay. For trees 15 to 18 feet high the cost of four sprayings with either of the fungicides recommended would be about 20 cents per tree. When the work is done on a large scale 16 to 18 cents per tree will cover the cost of four treatments. Two additional treatments will add to the cost from 6 to 8 per tree.

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Maine Farmer.

Augusta, April 21, 1892.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞A subscriber desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞Postage free to all subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our subscribers in Cumberland county.

Mr. J. W. Kellogg is now calling upon our subscribers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Burnham, is an authorized Agent of the *Farmer*.

They have a cooking school at Caribou, and it is well patronized.

Prof. A. J. Cook, for the past 15 years at the Agricultural College at Lansing, Mich., has resigned to accept the chair of zoology at Pomona College, California.

The noted and venerable preacher, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., of Boston, was on Monday tendered a reception and banquet on his 70th birth-day. Many notable people were present.

The New Orleans matter has been settled by the United States government paying $25,000 to the families of the Italians who were lynched. This is perfectly satisfactory to the Italian government.

Mr. F. O. Hamlin of Waterville, whose advertisement appears elsewhere, has two fine Wilkes stallions that will be for service this season at the old Hamlin farm, three and one-half miles from Waterville, on the river road, near the Sidney line.

The most elaborate preparations are being made in Washington for the Grand Army Encampment. Quite a number of Department headquarters have already been assigned, as also the places where the different Posts will stop.

Since last fall, Mr. J. B. Long, of Presque Isle, has sold $1,387 worth of horses and colts, and still has a good stock of them left. He has a flock of 93 sheep all looking extra well. His farm stock foots up the biggest personal item on the town assessors' books.

Reserve a bed for the children in the garden, exclusively for their own use; then direct their planting it. Invariably they are attracted to it. For their soiled hands there is water enough running somewhere. And then it is worth something for the children to have a sense of ownership.

The sympathies of his brethren of the press will go out to Mr. Arthur W. Hall of the *Waterville Sentinel*, in the loss of his little daughter Mildred. She was a sweet, winsome child, coming like sunshine into the home, and gladdening the hearts of all. Surely these little ones have their mission, though their lives may be measured by a span.

By an arrangement entered into between the Auburn *Gazette* Company, publishers of Maine's horse weekly, the *Turf, Farm and Home*, and Mr. J. W. Thompson of Chicago, publisher of the *Maine Horse Breeders' Monthly*, these journals will be united and issued hereafter from the Auburn office. Under the new arrangement the *Monthly* will be better than ever.

New York has a veritable sensation. Supt. Byrnes—the noted inspector—announces his intention of co-operating with Rev. Dr. Parkhurst in his crusade against crime. Dr. Parkhurst, at first frowned down by the "powers that be," seems now to be sustained by the people in his raids against the sinks of iniquity in New York city.

The season is right upon us when the fertilizer question confronts every farmer. Our readers need not be told that Bradley's Complete Manures are standard goods, growing more popular and having larger sales as the years go by. They have special varieties of the high grade manures for potatoes and vegetables, for top-dressing grass, for corn and grain. And those who desire the best manures in the most highly concentrated form, will seek out those made by the Bradley Fertilizer Co., and buy them.

This day, set apart by the Chief Executive of the State as the annual Fast, does not call for self flagelation or self abasement. The Scriptures admonish us that we are "not to appear unto men to fast, but unto our Father which is in heaven." The true and heavenly-ordained fast, therefore, is not abstinence from food, or to sit with folded hands and long faces, but the fasting in spirit, which shall bespeak a right attitude before God and man—a tender nature, touched with a divine inspiration, that shall purge from the dross of selfishness.

The extent of the famine in Russia is made evident from the fact that the Russian government, in spite of its denials of the existence of suffering, has already expended $220,000,000 on different measures for the relief of the sufferers. About half of this has gone toward the purchase of food and seed, and $90,000,000 for the establishment of a system of relief works. Uncle Sam's contribution is, of course, not included in this, but it was sent a long way to get there and went a long way after it got there.

The type-setting contest, open to the printers of New England, was held at Norombega hall, Bangor, Monday night, followed by a ball. A big crowd attended. The first prize for fast type-setting was won by J. H. Kennedy, of Bangor, who got a gold medal, and G. W. St. John, of Portland, second prize, a silver medal. The elegant prizes were presented by Mr. F. H. Owen, the Main street jeweler, Bangor, and were manufactured at his establishment. Mr. Kennedy set in half an hour 627 ems, and Mr. St. John 578 ems, W. H. McLain set 577 ems, and Lewis Hayes 530.

A man got a farm of sixty-five acres of good land in Saco and Buxton with a house on it in good repair, all for $425 last week. It was owing to the misdirected energy of the former owner, one Levi Atkinson, who died at the Insane Hospital at Augusta, last winter. Mr. Atkinson got into his crazy head the idea that he could turn the Saco River through his farm by digging a canal. At first he worked it with some plan, but afterwards he dug ditches and holes wherever the fancy happened to strike him, and once nearly undermined the barn. These holes the new owner will have to fill up.

Electricity, as we have before remarked, is the coming power. It is reported that the Boston & Maine, together with the Illinois Central and the Wisconsin Central railroads during the past two months have made thorough investigations into all the recently patented appliances for electric power and traction, and that orders have been given which mean practically the introduction of electric power for the suburban traffic on all these roads. The late James T. Furber was a believer in electricity as a motive power of the future, and recommended its adoption at some time by the Boston & Maine Railroad. His ideas may be carried out sooner than expected.

Secretary Rusk, of the Government Department of Agriculture, is preparing what is certain to be pronounced a marvelous agricultural exhibit, to be shown at the World's Fair. It will be at once a striking demonstration of the broad scope and efficient work of the department of which he is the head, and a school of instruction for all who are interested in agricultural matters. It will include full illustrations of various insect depredations, a mammoth globe representing graphically the history of pleuro-pneumonia and its remarkable extermination in America; a model of the famous Death Valley, with its strange fauna and flora; and a working set of a modern weather station's outfit. Under the immediate supervision of Expert Hubbard the most complete and comprehensive collection of grains ever made is being prepared, with the co-operation of the farmers in this country and in foreign parts. Samples of wheat grown in every county in the United States will be shown.

BLUE GUNS OPENED. The sharp, clear note of the bugle at noon, Friday, sounded in Brown's Valley, Minn., the almost simultaneous crack of a carbine, then a volley from the whole far reaching line of cavalry, as the signal was taken up and carried in reverberating report to thousands of waiting ears, a few more halting shots, becoming fainter as the distance increased, and the Sisseton reservation was at last open. The military withdrew from the border and rejoined their companies. From the brush along the shore of the Minnesota river, from ravines that hitherto have been unpopulated and from every conceivable spot bordering on the reservation that could shelter a man, horse, or wagon, sprang hordes of home seekers. Early Thursday morning, men in two, three and four carrying laden sacks, sledge hammers, axes, spades and other implements were seen standing away up the ravines. Several hundred slipped quietly out of town and all that night the border was lined with them. They included all sorts and conditions of men.

The west shore of Lake Traverse is the border line of the reservation for its entire length. A fleet of rafts and other hastily improvised craft, laden with household goods so that the gunwales came within a few inches of the water, lay along the shore early Friday, awaiting the stroke of 12. Many of their occupants had not tasted food for twenty hours. Hundreds lined the way all along the border from Hankinson South.

There are now fully 5000 settlers on the reservation. These are pretty well divided between the northern and eastern borders. The squatter is monarch of all he surveys. The flier is literally out of the running. Perhaps not over 400 men engaged in the scramble over the line to the west. With the crack of the carbines, 100 horses dashed madly forward, urged to desperate speed by their excited riders. They were bound for Sisseton city, the town site. Struggling along to the rear came the loaded wagons from two to six horses on each. The animals were lashed unmercifully by the drivers. The cracking of whips, the dull thunder of hoofs in the damp sod and the yells of the drivers filled the air with unwonted din. Still farther to the rear came those without conveyances, struggling forward with kits of tools, until the reserve was dotted with them. The mounted crowd was soon beyond the range of vision.

THE PRAYER OF THE POOR PEASANTS. The agents for the distribution of the relief supplies from America have opened soup kitchens in twenty-four districts in starving Russia. The peasants in these districts have been provided with seed potatoes, and corn has been supplied for 20,000 horses. The corn for cattle will be especially productive of good results, as in many districts they have been dying by thousands, and the peasants have been thus deprived of means of cultivating the fields in the coming season. The people are too weak from hunger and illness to do much field work, and had it not been for the present aid would have been obliged to leave the land untilled.

In the province of Samara, for which much of the relief provision was destined, the suffering is described as terrible. Of a total population of 2,500,000, fully 1,500,000 are in want and 500,000 of these are on the verge of starvation. The distribution of the flour and other provisions has been accompanied by remarkable scenes.

Peasants have fallen on the ground before the agents, kissing their hands and the hems of their coats. Thousands, who had resigned themselves to death roused themselves on hearing news of the relief at hand, and crawled to the soup kitchens and places of distribution. Half the people are almost without clothes and many peasants came with their children to beg aid. In the smaller villages the meals now set before the poor are the first they have tasted for months. They were found living on grass, the bark of trees, and the seeds of weeds.

The roads to all the larger towns in Samara are thronged with beggars. Often a group of ten or twelve may be seen sleeping in the rain and sleet by the wayside. Deaths on the road are of frequent occurrence, and the bodies are either buried under a few inches of earth by companions, or, if near a village, are left for the authorities to bury. The central government's efforts to allay the distress are still inefficient, owing to indifference and corruption among subordinate officials. "God bless America" is the peasants' prayer.

THE MAINE STATE FAIR. Everybody is interested in everything connected in any way with the Maine State Fair. Evidently the new blood put into the management during the past few years is in favor of pushing business and keeping the facts constantly before the public. Last year Secretary Twitchell issued the premium list earlier than in former years, and the good results were seen in the steady growth of interest throughout the season, and the grand exhibition secured. This year he has already placed the list for 1892 upon our table for examination. A glimpse at its pages only confirms previous opinions, which were, that the present board of officers and those associated with them under the management the old society is to renew its age and do a service of great value to the entire State. The entire list has been revised and many new classes added. In the horse department this is especially noticeable, as also it is with the cattle. Not content with added classes, but in adjusting the whole so that the best interests of the breeders at large will surely be secured, the officers have done good service. The excellent attention has been to give the largest possible number of classes and, at the same time, add to, rather than reduce, the amount of the premiums. In the trotting purses there has been a decided increase in the amount, and very wisely the conditions have been made more stringent. The free for all is this year confined to horses owned in the State, the belief being that there as good ones here as anywhere and that they should have a chance to fill the race and divide the $1000, without the presence of horses sent here for the special purpose of taking first money. Surely this is in the interest of the Maine breeders as we think every step will prove to be. The long list of specials, amounting to several thousand dollars, added to the regular premiums and purses, give a grand total of almost twenty thousand dollars, a larger sum than ever secured in the State. We confidently look for a better exhibit than last year, though that was declared to be the best given in New England. The State of Maine can discount any State in the Union, and the Maine State Fair is the place to prove the claim of superiority. Entries are already being made to the Colt Stakes which close Monday, May 9, and the indications are that they will call out a larger number of colts than in any previous year. The grounds and track at Lewiston are already being put in complete repair and no horseman will have cause to criticise the condition of things this year. We advise all interested, and who is not? to send to the Secretary, G. M. Twitchell, Augusta, for a copy of this very complete premium list and then make plans to attend and exhibit. Let us all unite to give the varied industries of the State a boom by exhibiting the products of farm, field, dock, herd and home.

Mrs. Jane Prescott Gilbert, widow of the late Hon. Washington Gilbert of Bath, died at the house of her son, Dr. Chas. B. Gilbert, in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening, at the age of about 80 years. She had been an invalid for some time, and died of nervous prostration. Mrs. Gilbert was a native of Augusta, was married to Capt. Nath'l Badger of Brunswick, was a lady very much esteemed in the New Church at Bath, of which she was an active member, was noted for her benevolence and kindness to all, and she will be greatly missed. She leaves three children. The funeral will be held at Bath Friday afternoon.

MEMORIAL DAY ORATORS. The following Memorial Day orators have been engaged:

Winn—Capt. H. N. Fairbanks of Bangor.
Milo—Rev. E. F. Pember of Bangor.
Dixfield—A. M. Spaulding of Gardiner.
North Anson—Dr. Geo. M. Twitchell of Augusta.
Bethel—A. S. Bangs of Augusta.
Hampden—Judge Smith of Penobscot bar.
North Whitefield—H. E. Webster of Damariscotta.
Union—Rev. E. Owen of Boothbay.

For the eighteenth time the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association are calling the attention of the community to the fact that they are preparing to hold another of their excellent exhibitions. Through October and November, next, their great building on Huntington Ave., Boston, will be filled with the best samples of the industry, skill and art of New England. We call attention to the advertisement elsewhere.

The Maine G. A. R. men will not perfect their plans for their September journey to Washington till Congress has decided how much it will appropriate for the expenses for the encampment. It may cost much less to make the visit than is now estimated.

The long continued dry weather has rendered strolling in the woods possible and even pleasant. Parties are returning with large bunches of fragrant May-flowers.

METHODIST CONFERENCE—THE APPOINTMENTS. The Conference continued its sessions in this city until Monday evening, when it adjourned. Following were the officers:

Secretary—W. F. Berry.
Assistant Secretary—J. Albert Corey.
Historical Secretary—G. C. Andrews.
Statistical Secretary—Thomas F. Jones.
Assistant Statistical Secretary—James Wright.
C. F. Parsons.
Treasurer—S. Hooper.

The Preachers' Aid Society chose the following officers:

President—I. Luce.
Vice President—W. F. Holmes.
Secretary—F. A. Blagdon.
Treasurer—J. B. Dunnell.
Managers—W. S. McIntire, H. Chase, D. B. Holt.
Committee on Investment—C. E. Hebbs, I. Luce, G. C. Andrews.

Mrs. E. O. Thayer of Lewiston, Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, reported that there were 34 auxiliaries in the State, with a membership of about 600. The receipts this year were over $800, an increase of about $200.

Thursday forenoon, Rev. E. T. Adams, Presiding Elder of the Lewiston District, reported for that district. There were 37 pastorates in the district, 30 of which were supplied by the Conference, and 7 otherwise. There had been much sickness among the brethren. The Bethel people were rebuilding and had expended $1350. The Wesley church at Bath had expended nearly $2,000, and the Brunswick brethren had paid off the debt on their parsonage. Revival services had been hindered by the large amount of sickness. The Presiding Elder said he had preached 1,300 times, and 1,000 services had been held.

Dr. J. B. Lapham, Presiding Elder of the Augusta District, reported. The past season has been one of unusual sickness, with much mortality. No preacher in active service has died. Rev. David Church, supernumerary, supplying at Mt. Vernon and Vienna, has departed this life. There has been a revival spirit on the old Livermore Circuit, with remarkable conversions at Kingfield. A beautiful new church has been built at an expense of $3,000, which with pledges has all been provided for but $400. At Skowhegan, New Sharon, Augusta and Hallowell extensive improvements have been made. Rev. J. R. Masterman of Wayne was granted supernumerary relations without an appointment. The relations of Rev. I. Luce were changed from supernumerary to active. Rev. D. B. Randall responded when his name was reached in the list of superannuated ministers. This was the 64th time he had answered to his name, and thank God it was the 64th time there had been nothing against him.

Fraternal greetings were extended by Rev. J. S. Williamson of Augusta, in behalf of the Congregational churches of the State; Rev. C. P. Penney, D. D., for the Free Baptists, and Rev. J. M. Wyman for the Baptists. The Bishop responded.

Thursday afternoon was first devoted to the anniversary of the Maine Bible Society. Rev. J. H. Trask presiding. The annual reports of the society were delivered by Dr. N. T. Whitaker of Lynn, Mass., E. B. Stilson, State Superintendent of the society, and Rev. A. S. Ladd of Gardiner. The anniversary of the Sunday School Union was next in order. Rev. J. M. Frost of Portland, presided.

Rev. N. C. Clifford presented the claims of the Tract Society, and Rev. H. Hewett spoke in behalf of denominational literature.

The Trustees of the Conference met. D. B. Randall was elected President; G. C. Andrews, Secretary; W. S. Jones, Treasurer; I. Luce, Auditor. The Treasurer reported $9,500 on hand, and about $600 income, which is distributed $38 to the Domestic Missionary Society, $80 to the East Maine Conference, and $475 to superannuated preachers.

The Conference Missionary Society elected E. Blake Goodsell, President; Rev. Jones, Secretary; W. F. Holmes, Treasurer; W. H. Barber and F. A. Blagdon, Auditors.

The Conference Epworth League met in annual session at 4.30. E. O. Thayer was chosen President; W. S. McIntire and J. A. Corey, Vice Presidents; W. F. Holmes, Secretary and Treasurer.

At the Congregational church in the evening, the anniversary of the General Missionary Society was held. Rev. W. S. McIntire presiding. A ringing address on missions was delivered by Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck, one of the General Superintendents of the Society. The able address opened the eyes of many in regard to the great work being done in India and other countries for the mission cause.

Friday forenoon, the Trustees reported that the Conference fund amounted to $9,646.88, with accrued interest of $385.37. It was recommended that $467.37 be appropriated for Stewards, and $80 for the East Maine Conference. The report was accepted.

The Bishop followed with an inspiring address of an hour, to those about entering the ministry.

In the afternoon lay delegates were received. President Cousins, of the lay Ecumenical Conference, reported the election of the following lay delegates to the General Conference at Omaha, Neb.: F. H. Beal, Augusta; E. S. Crosby, Bath. Alternates: W. F. Cousins, Wells; W. H. Miles, Lisbon.

At 3.30 the anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held. Mrs. I. G. Ross of Augusta presided, and reported on the work of the society. An address was delivered by Rev. Charles Parkhurst, D. D., of Boston, editor of *Zion's Herald*. In the evening occurred the anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

The report on divorce deprecated the practice of securing a divorce to again immediately re-enter the marriage relations.

The committee on church extension reported erection of churches during the year of 1891. Since its organization in 1865 the society had expended over $5,000,000.

The report on the Epworth League showed 4000 leagues, with a membership of 400,000. Maine has 115 chapters.

There was the Epworth League anniversary in the evening, and the Conference adjourned finally after the Bishop had made the following appointments:

PORTLAND DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder, Geo. R. Palmer.
Allred—F. R. Kewley.
Bowdoin—Francis Grenville.
Brunswick—Geo. C. Chase.
Bowdoin—John Gibson.
Buxton and South Standish, to be supplied.
Cape Elizabeth and Turner's Island—L. H. Bean.
Cornish—To be supplied by Wm. Wood.
Deering—L. Lowe.
Goodwin's Mills—James Nixon.
Gorham—Fifth quarter, C. A. Knowlton.
School street, E. C. Strout.
Hollis Centre—A. A. Foster.
Kennebunk and Sea Coast—C. F. Allen.
Kennebunk and Cape Porpoise—F. A. Bragdon.
Kezar Falls—Parsonage built by J. L. Folsom.
Kittery Second church—J. H. Trask.
Limerick circuit—Supplied by J. Nourse.
Ogunquit and Marginal Ridge—To be supplied by Herbert L. Nichols.
Old Orchard and Saco Ferry—Walter Canham.
Portland, Chestnut street—M. S. Hughes and I. Lane.
Portland—Congress street, to be supplied.
Island church, John Osgood.
Kezar Falls—Parsonage built by J. L. Folsom.
West End, O. S. Pillsbury.
Saco—G. C. Andrews.
Sanford and Springvale—G. F. Millward.
South Berwick—G. F. Cobb.
South Windham and Oak Ridge, to be supplied.
South Eliot and Kittery—First church, David Prate.
South Portland—F. F. Jones.
Union—Supplied by W. F. Berry.
West Kennebunk—To be supplied by A. S. Bangs.
West Scarboro—Benjamin Freeman.
Woodfords and East Deering—Simon Hewett.
York—To be supplied by W. F. Berry.
J. M. Frost, D. D., transferred to East Maine Conference.

AUGUSTA DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder, J. B. Lapham.
Augusta—I. G. Ross.
East Livermore—Supplied by A. D. Grafam.
East Readfield, to be supplied.
Eustis, to be supplied.
Fairfield and Fairfield Centre—H. Chase.
Farmington—Supplied.
Gardiner—F. C. Haddock.
Hallowell—W. F. Holmes.
Industry, Starks and New Vineyard—G. W. Barber.
Kent's Hill and Readfield Corner—D. B. Holt.
Kingfield, Salem and West New Portland—W. B. Eldridge.
Leeds and Greene—Supplied by C. D. Blaisdell.
Livermore—C. A. Brooks.
Livermore Falls—A. Springer.
Madison—C. A. Rackliff.
Monmouth—F. W. Smith.
Mt. Vernon and Vienna—E. Gerry.
New Sharon, Farmington Falls and Mercer—To be supplied by S. S. Leavy.
Norridgewock—Supplied by C. A. Laughton.
North Anson—Supplied by C. M. Abbott.
Oakland and Sidney—A. Hamilton.
Phillips—M. E. King.
Skowhegan—H. A. Clifford.
Skowhegan—R. L. House.
Solon and Bingham—J. E. Romick.
Strong and Freeman—H. Barber.
Temple, to be supplied.
Waterville—W. F. Berry.
Wayne and North Leeds—J. M. Woodbury.
Weld—Supplied by Jacob Maxwell.
Wilton and Jay Hill—Supplied by W. A. Nottage.

Wiscasset—E. T. Adams.
E. M. Smith, President; H. F. Torsey, Emeritus Professor of Maine Wesleyan Seminary, members of Kent's Hill and Wilbraham Corner Quarterly Conference.

LEWISTON DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder, M. D. Ladd.
Andover—R. Lawton.
Auburn—F. C. Rogers.
Bakerstown and Hiram—Supplied by W. H. Congdon.
Bath—Wesley church, A. A. Lewis.
Bath—St. George St. church, R. C. Pandexter.
Berlin, N. H.—Supplied by M. H. Greenhalgh.
Bethel and Locke's Mills—I. F. Pickett.
Bowdoinham—G. S. Merrill.
Bridgton and Denmark—A. E. Parlin.
Brunswick—To be supplied.
Cheboague and Long Island—J. Wright.
Conway, N. H.—I. A. Bean.
East Dixfield and Salem—Supplied by J. F. Keith.
East Poland and Minot—F. C. Potter.
Falmouth and Cumberland—E. Ford.
Fryeburg and Stow—Supplied by G. G. Powers.
Gorham, N. H.—A. C. Tratton.
Harpswell—Supplied by James E. Lombard.
Lewiston—Hammond street, J. A. Corey.
Park street, E. O. Thayer.
Lisbon—S. Hooper.
Mason circuit—H. A. Peare.
Mechanic Falls—C. F. Parsons.
Naples—Supplied by B. V. Davis.
Newry circuit—A. F. Bryant.
No. Auburn—To be supplied by R. Lawton.
No. Conway and Intervale, N. H.—W. S. Jones.
Norway—J. H. Howes.
Oxford and Welchville—C. Purington.
Orr's Island—A. R. Sylvester.
Rumford—Supplied by M. S. Mabry.
South Paris—T. Whitesides.
South Waterford—W. H. Gowell.
Turner and Buckfield—H. Crockett.
West Bath—Supplied by Joseph L. Hoyle.
West Cumberland—Supplied by Alton B. Clark.
West Durham and Pownal—Supplied by G. B. Shanahan.
West Paris—F. W. Snell.
H. C. Sheldon, Prof. Boston School of Theology, member of Bowdoinham Quarterly Conference.
N. C. Clifford, Conference Tract Agent, member of Monmouth Quarterly Conference.

Maine Agricultural News.

—Mr. Redman, the treasurer of the Waldo County Agricultural Society, says he is now ready to pay last fall's premiums.

—Mr. French M. Norton of Farmington is surely wedded to large oxen, for he is again bringing up a yoke to his ideal, in spite of his loss on his former pair. Those he now has were purchased a few days ago of Mr. E. W. Parsons, in the south part of the town, are Hereford and Durham breed, and girth 7ft. 4in. and 7ft. 9in. respectively. French says he has a good foundation in these cattle to build upon; and some of his friends say they will turn out to be the largest pair he has yet owned.

—The patrons of the Creamery at Chesterville have received checks for their March cream, and the managers expect to continue to meet such obligations on the 10th of every month.

—The friends of a county fair in Ellsworth are pushing along their work most vigorously, and the prospects are that success will crown their efforts in the near future. Everybody ought to help them, and let us have a well-equipped, well-organized, well-managed county fair."

—The Northern Cumberland Agricultural Society is agitating the matter of having a Fourth of July celebration and Horse Trot on their grounds in South Harrison.

—The North Oxford Agricultural Society have issued their catalogue of premiums for their 8th exhibition, Sept. 28th and 29th. Those wishing to obtain a copy should apply to their secretary, J. F. Talbot, Andover.

—Some of the best farmers of Hiram, who kept their apples till a recent date, and sent them to Liverpool, got only 62 cents per barrel, the price of the barrel to be deducted from that.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT FREEPORT. The Farmers' Institute advertised to be held at Freeport next week, Thursday (April 28) should not be forgotten by the farmers living in that portion of the State. It is to be an important meeting, and there should be a full attendance. It will be held in the town hall, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continuing through the day and evening. The full programme is as follows:

Forenoon—"What shall we do with our hay?" a lecture by Prof. W. H. Jordan of the State College.

Afternoon—Advantages of the creamery system," by Prof. I. O. Winslow, St. Albans, one of the expert butter makers of the State. This will be followed by a general discussion, to be opened by Sec'y McKeen of the Board of Agriculture.

Evening—Prof. A. E. Rogers of the State College will give his able and complete lecture on "Taxation."

During the day the Babcock tester will be in operation, as also will be the milk separator. Farmers are invited to bring samples of whole milk, cream, skimmed and buttermilk, and have the same tested. Let this be a grand rally of the farmers of Cumberland and Sagadahoc counties, with a generous sprinkling from Androscoggin. Remember the date, Thursday, April 28.

SUPERIOR COURT. The following business was transacted the past week, in this Court, in session in this city:

Case of Geo. C. Stewart of Gardiner was not present when called for sentence on his plea of guilty to indictment for liquor nuisance, was fined $150, and stands default of payment six months in jail. George McMaster, Gardiner, was arraigned for sentence on two old indictments for maintaining a liquor nuisance, and was fined $100 and costs on each indictment. The respondent was in the business but a few months, and is now entirely out of it, a penalty of $100 costs or 60 days in jail was imposed in the case of the common seller, and the other case was continued for sentence. Wm. McLee, on an old indictment for a liquor nuisance at Gardiner, a penalty of $100 or four months in jail, and as a common seller, a penalty of $100 and costs. William McNamara of Gardiner indicted as clerk for Peter Bailey in the liquor business, but proposed upon him the payment of the costs, and the cases were continued for September, it appearing that he was employed in jail was continued. Cases filed in the case of Fred E. Pooler, indicted for violation of the liquor law; John Dunphy of Gardiner for maintaining a liquor nuisance, $100 and costs; a fine of $200; as a common seller, $200 65. Frank McLeer, on a liquor nuisance, paid $100, and on a liquor nuisance, $120 98. Frank Anse, on two indictments, paid $150. Joseph Dusty of Winthrop for an assault and battery, was sentenced to jail for thirty days. Noah Clair of Waterville convicted a year ago of an assault upon one Mousley with intent to kill, was sentenced to four years at hard labor in the State Prison. George Lashua, Waterville, paid a fine of $100 and costs, amounting to $136 95, on an indictment for being a common seller. Otis Nicholl of Lewiston was placed on file to an indictment as a former term of burglary of the store of Manter & Frost, Readfield, in the company with others, was again allowed to go on good behavior. Ralph W. Higgins of Oakland, a lad 14 years of age, indicted for the larceny of an overcoat, the property of Squire J. C. Murphy, for making his house in Waterville a common nuisance, was fined $100, which must be paid in 10 days or he must serve 60 days in jail. The case of David Butler of Waterville, for being a common sailor, was continued. Sentence was passed upon Thomas Cyrus Torney, for burning the barn of Mrs. Rosalind Hamlin, in Sept. 1890, of January last. The jury were unable to agree, and were discharged from the consideration of the case.

The *Evening Tribune*, Lawrence, Mass., gives an interesting account of the marriage of Job Carthidge to Miss Stella Redmond, which took place on Fast Day, at 68 Oxford street, in that city, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Wm. Ramaden of St. Mark's church. A wedding supper was served at five o'clock, and later on the happy couple departed on a honeymoon trip to New York and other points. The contracting parties have relatives in this city.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CASTINE. The following students have been assigned class parts at Eastern State Normal School, Valedictory, Frank K. Lane, of Prospect. Salutatory, Evelyn Hamblen, Stillwater. History, Prudence Perkins, Castine. Essay, Loren O. Teel, St. George. Essay, Amy C. Hibbard, Bucksport. Essay, F. Evans Harvey, Kenduskeag. Poem, Carrie E. Leadbetter, North Haven.

Graduation occurs June second.

Two ambitious boys of Hancock, Ivory Crabtree and Lennie Wooster, whose homes are half a mile apart, have run a telegraph line over that distance and are now learning telegraphy. They have used broken bottles for glasses on the poles, and for ground connection have run the wire into the well at each end of the route.

Miss Mary Thompson of Brunswick celebrated her ninety-third birthday recently. Her faculties still remain unimpaired, and she is able to do quite an amount of work. Her friends gathered at her home on her birthday and were very pleasantly entertained.

Sargent Nason of Canaan village, 84 years old, has this spring sawed 34 cords of stove wood and split most of it, besides fitting stove wood for two other families. If there is any man of his age who has done more, let us hear from the old fellow.

"I have met this man," said a lawyer to a Penobscot jury with extreme severity, "in a great many places where I would be ashamed to be seen myself, and then he pretended to be a man of his age who has served in the smiling court and jury.

Dr. Wm. C. Hatch of Starks has written a history of the town of Industry, Franklin County, to be printed early. Four hundred copies only will be printed, and he has a few copies unsold.

GEN. BOOTH'S GREAT SCHEME. "The poor ye have always with you," said Christ to his disciples. Everywhere there are some cases of poverty and suffering. But how little we know of the destitution to be found in large cities. London is by no means alone in its penury and misery, but let an estimate of the state of things in that city be used as an illustration. Under the authority of the London School Board, an industrial census was taken of East London, containing 908,000 population. Of these 17,000 were in work houses and asylums, 11,000 homeless, 10,000 earning from nothing to 18 shillings a week, 74,000 from 18 to 21 shillings a week intermittently, and 120,000 about the same regularly, 498,000 artisans and others, earning from 22 to 50 shillings a week, 34,000 shop keepers, clerks, &c., and 45,000 middle class keeping servants. If the remainder of London is estimated in the same proportion, these figures should be multiplied by 4, but multiplying them by 3, there are 84,000 paupers and houseless in London, and about 900,000 very poor besides. Of those that are homeless, there are many hundreds who sleep every night, summer and winter, out of doors, some on benches, some in dry goods boxes, some wherever they can lie down. Of course large numbers of these homeless people are thieves, prostitutes and criminals. In Gen. Booth's book, "In Darkest England," full descriptions may be found of these various classes, which he calls "the submerged tenth."

London is the richest city in the world; is nothing done for the poor and homeless? By many of the wealthy, nothing. But by others, whether wealthy or not, there is much done. There are multitudes of societies and missions, there are efforts without number to help, to feed, to care for, and to instruct and relieve. Mr. Booth declared that London was the most pious city he ever knew At the same time it is the most degraded. Blocks of tenements have been built by the Peabody fund and other contributions. Shelters for the night, soup houses and coffee rooms have been provided. But the work is too great for all the efforts made. The Salvation Army has done much, and has reclaimed thousands. But all that has been accomplished thus far, scarcely begins to cure the existing evils.

Gen. Booth, after describing the miseries of the London poor, proposes as remedies,—First, a City Colony, with shelters and harbors of refuge for the destitute, cheap lodgings and cheap food, and work of various kinds to do. Second, a Farm Colony. Vacant land to be purchased, plain homes to be built, and those who in the City Colony are found willing and suitable, to be transferred to the farms, some to cultivate the land, some to engage in mechanical trades, and some to manufacture various articles. Third, an Over Sea Colony. Those who perfer to leave England for a new country, to be transplanted there. All branches of this great work are to be carried on on a large scale. It is impossible here to go into details, but his book goes far to prove that these schemes are practicable and promising. Of course there may be some that prefer to wallow still in their filth and poverty, rather than to be reclaimed and to go to work. The schemes are not for them, but for those who may be willing to try a new life.

To carry out this plan, a Labor Bureau is established, and industrial work shops are proposed, factories also; in the country industrial villages, agricultural villages, co-operative farms, transportation over sea to be furnished. In London there is already a Slum Crusade, carried on by slum sisters. Lady Somerset in Portland spoke of sitting beside a Slum Sister at a Salvation Army meeting. There is also a Prison Gate Brigade, to take care of criminals when first released from prison. Rescue homes for lost women are provided. Shelters for unfallen girls and others, when in danger, inquiry office for lost friends, refuges for children found in the streets, industrial schools, &c. A poor man's bank is proposed, also a poor man's lawyer, for the defence of the defenseless persons, an intelligence office, a matrimonial bureau, to promote marriages in suitable cases, and a cheap resort for poor people at the sea shore.

But these things be done? Gen. Booth has been furnished with half a million dollars to try his scheme, all by voluntary contributions.

One year has passed since Gen. Booth's scheme was made public. What has been done? The *Congregationalist* says: "The record of the year is eloquent, for it tells of the establishment in London of eight shelters, several food depots, three lodging houses for men, eight homes for men, one shop, for men; eight rescue homes, one sheiter, one lodging house, two factories, one laundry, and 21 posts of slum officers, for women; and beyond London, three shelters for men, six rescue homes, 19 farm posts, and the Farm Colony, 37 miles from London. The cheap food depots have supplied 2,000,548 meals to unfortunates. Lodgings were furnished to 207,000 more. Over 1,000 ex-criminals were received in the Prison Gate Home, and employment found for 4,863 of the 15,597 who applied for it." Besides all this, Booth has been to Australia and South Africa, and has made arrangements to send the worst of the unfortunates there. Over Sea Colony.

Can one man do what he has proposed? No, but the Salvation Army can, if it retains its discipline and its fidelity. The mission was begun about 25 years ago, by William Booth, and what it has accomplished most of its work in the last ten or twelve years. It has now 4,000 centers in 38 countries or colonies, and more than 2,000,000 members. "The sun never rises on the Salvation standard, and at 12.30 every day more than a million Salvationists unite in prayer for the world-wide work." They have been persecuted, arrested and tried in almost every country; some members have been in prison for conscience sake. Populace and authorities often unite against them. But their course is onward. They have over 10,000 officers, and are making converts every day.

Gen. Booth asked whether all these branches proposed by Gen. Booth can be carried on successfully, the answer is, that they can and have been, more or less, and in his book he gives the proofs.

The Army publishers, in 15 languages, 27 weekly and 15 monthly journals. None of these publications insert any outside advertisements. Their total circulation is over 43,000,000 copies. Beginning with a song book, their trade has increased to 1,000,000 a year. The Army owns 4,000,000 of property. No officer has a guaranteed salary, yet unquestioning obedience is required and accorded. Public benefit is supported by outside friends. A thorough system of vouching is established. All the English accounts are inspected by the auditors of the Midland Railway.

With such a system, and such resources, a great and beneficent work may be anticipated from Gen. Booth's scheme for the relief of the "submerged tenth," and for the benefit of society itself. H. K. B.

ACCIDENTS. George Sylvester, while at work for C. B. Cummings & Son, sawing shingles, in Norway, was caught in the shafting and instantly killed Wednesday afternoon. It is supposed that he was trying to throw off the belt. He was wound around the shaft and horribly mangled. He leaves a family.——Mrs. Libbey, the mother of Mrs. George B. Safford of Skowhegan, fell a misstep Wednesday, fell down a flight of stairs from the top to the first landing, breaking her arm, and inflicting severe injuries about her head. She is in a critical condition.——Shortly after noon Saturday a large fire broke out in Frank Robbins' house at the Meadows, Rockland, caught fire from a burning brush heap. In attempting to rescue her young daughter from the flames Mrs. Robbins' dress caught fire and but for the prompt assistance of a neighbor she would have perished. As it is her injuries are serious and her recovery a matter of doubt.——John Wheeler, a Farmington elerk, was painfully injured on the head with a stick when it ignited and a terrible explosion resulted, and he barely escaped with his life.——Joseph P. Ross of Harrison was hurt quite badly while at work in the woods a short time ago. A limb from a falling tree flew back and struck him on the head inflicting a severe scalp wound, and bruising his face considerably. He was confined to the house several days, but is able to be about again.——George Sylvester, while at work in the shingle mill of C. B. Cummings & Sons, Norway, Wednesday, got caught in the belting and was instantly killed.——On Saturday, George Tozier, of Bangor, a little about three years old, was burned terribly, and escaped being burned to ashes only by the presence of mind of a neighbor. He died from his injuries Sunday morning. It is thought he was playing with a fire which some boys had left.——There was a cave-in at Forrest slate quarry, Monson, on Tuesday, in which two men lost their lives.——A young man, Bert Warren, aged 20 years, a "bobbin boy" at the Stone mill, Dexter, had a terrible experience Friday. He was on the elevator at the fourth floor when the elevator cable broke, the elevator and Warren going down to the basement at terrific speed. He received no fatal injuries.——A sailboat owned by Wm. Decrow

r.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder

ELY PURE

Items of Maine News.

They are having a big salmon catch at angor.

A patent has been granted William E. ewis of Pemaquid, for a culinary appar- tus.

Mary Taylor, a pauper at the Kittery lmshouse, committed suicide by drowning Saturday.

A statement of Machias' financial con- ition shows that town is out of debt, and as a surplus of $1,933.

Mrs. Fred Thurlough of Fort Fairfield is uffering with blood poisoning, occasioned y getting a small splinter in her finger.

Ezekiel Wright, a middle aged man, fell dead at Caribou, Friday, while walking across the floor.

Work has begun at the canning establish- ment in North Haven, and the factory is having a great run on clams. Lobsters will be put up as soon as the law will permit.

A Knights of Pythias lodge is soon to be organized in Vanceboro, a list of forty having already signified their intention of joining as charter members.

Taylor & Whitney are putting in the foundation for their new building in Nor- ridgewock, to be leased to Murphy & Co., for a clothing manufactory.

The Topsham Land Company have got their lumber ready for the new suspension foot bridge across the Androscoggin river, and it will be commenced in a few days.

The citizens of Cape Elizabeth have voted 507 to 192, in favor of the introduc- tion of water, thus ending a fight of several years' standing.

The new Knights of Pythias Hall, Pitts- field, was dedicated the other evening, fol- lowed by a supper, grand concert and ball. Those who attended report a very enjoyable occasion.

Twelve clergymen of Biddeford and Saco on Saturday issued requests to Sheriff Went- worth, County Attorney Perkins and City Marshal Tarbox of Biddeford to vigorously enforce the prohibitory liquor laws.

A petition for the pardon of Calvin P. Graves, who murdered a game warden, has been signed by thousands of the citizens of Aroostook, Penobscot, Washington and Hancock counties.

Fred Grant, against whom the March Grand Jury found a liquor indictment and who was serving his sixty days' sentence in the jail at Rockland, dropped dead Sun- day night.

Hon. W. C. Philbrook of Waterville, re- presenting the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, was in Skowhegan, last week, and instituted a lodge of Knights of Pythias, made up of well known citizens of the place.

A large shark or man-eater was caught on the beach near Mr. John Saunders' in Prescott. It measured 13½ feet in length, head size of a barrel, its stomach contained a small sheep and several dog fish; how it caught the latter is a mystery.

William E. Edes of Guilford, aged twenty years, either committed suicide or accident- ally shot himself through the temple, Sun- day afternoon, causing instant death. At the time he was alone and locked in his room.

Mrs. Mark P. Emery died at her resi- dence in Portland, Wednesday, after a pro- longed illness. This sad news will be re- ceived with deep regret by all who en- joyed the pleasure attending the acquain- tance of this estimable lady.

Shipped from Houlton station over the C. P. Railway for the week ending April 9, the following carloads of produce: Spruce lumber 6, hay 6, potatoes 27, miscellaneous 7, horses 3, shingles 19, cattle, machinery and leather 1, each. Total, 70 carloads.

Mrs. Stephen Berry, Portland, wife of the State agent of the Associated Press of Maine, was found dead in the entryway of her house Tuesday morning. Heart disease was the probable cause of her death. She leaves several grown up children.

The residence of J. F. Chaney at Tops- ham was robbed Wednesday morning. The burglars effected an entrance through the dining-room windows. They secured over one hundred dollars in cash, and a small quantity of silver ware. They left no trace.

The old Free Baptist church on Main street, south of the Exchange Hotel, Farm- ington, has been rented to the Keeley Insti- tute and will be fitted up as a club room for the bi-chloride of gold club. The pews will be removed and the auditorium renovated and adorned.

The death of John Keegan, Esq., of Van Buren, father of Peter C. Keegan, Esq., oc- curred recently. He was quite an aged man, and was well known through the northern part of the county, having held the office of Register of Deeds for the Northern District for many years, and was generally respected.

Mr. John York of Fairfield, who was shockingly injured Sunday night, at Crom- mett's Mills, by being thrown against an electric light pole by a runaway horse, which was also killed by the collision, will not probably recover. His skull was badly fractured, his nose broken, face cut, and both eyes closed up.

Fred Heald, a half-witted young man ar- rested on suspicion of being the fire-bug that set fire to the barn on Major Howard's estate Bath, Saturday night, was given an examination Monday. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was placed under $5000 bonds to appear at the next term of court. At this fire five head of cattle were burned to death.

By the careless use of dynamite, the larg- er portion of the dam across the Presque Isle stream, at Presque Isle, was destroyed. The dynamite was used to blow up the ice and being placed under the ice between the bridge and the dam was carried by the cur- rent so near the dam before the explosion occurred that the result was decidedly dis- astrous.

Living L. Hill, a Boston meat dealer, con- nected with a firm doing business on Tre- mont street, formerly of Saco, was arrest- ed in Saco, Saturday night, charged with sending to his wife a poisoned cake, of which she ate and will probably die. He was arraigned on the charge and commit- ted to jail.

While the funeral procession of Miss Alice Yeaton was following the corpse to the cemetery in Lisbon, Wednesday, a horse near the front began to back and caused a backing up nearly the whole length of the line, smashing seven carriages and causing two runaways and several painful injuries to occupants. Horses were piled up in the ditch and carriages and women were piled together very unceremoniously. Fortu- nately nobody was seriously injured.

J. W. Philbrook & Co., at their mill in the Cove at Brunswick, have about 3,000,- 000 feet of poplar, pine and hemlock from the Oxford Land and Lumber Co., on the way down the river. They are thoroughly repairing the mill and having the machinery shifted. A new timber butter and a new lathe butter have been added to the stairs. The door, sash and blind factory in the second story is turning out a large amount of work. Mr. Philbrook expects to em- ploy about 30 men this summer, and intends to start up his whole mill in a few days.

Sunday afternoon Mrs. James Robertson of Portland, cut the throat of her three weeks' old baby and then tried to kill herself. Her husband was in an upper room at the time and heard insane shrieks and laughter from his wife. He ran down stairs and found her brandishing a razor over her head. On her lap lay the babe dead, with its throat cut from ear to ear. As soon as she saw her husband she tried to cut her own throat, hacking at it several times. He sprang to her side and caught her arms, shouting for help. She was tak- en to the city hospital, and will not re- cover.

Joseph Tibbetts of Rangeley was ar- raigned before Trial Justice J. W. Butterfield, charged with killing two deer on the 31st of March and the 1st of April. There were four in the hunting party: Joseph Tibbetts, A. N. Dunham, Frank Haley and a Porter boy of 19 years. The complaint was made by Game Warden George Huntoon and Deputy Sheriff G. D. Estey of Rangeley. Dunham and Porter settled without trial for $20 apiece. The skins of two deer and five of their feet were produced as evidence by Warden Huntoon, who found them in the woods near Dun- bam's house. Tibbetts was found guilty and fined $60 and costs for hunting and killing two deer. He appealed from the decision.

At the session of the Governor and Coun- cil, Friday, the full list of nominations including the Trustees of the Insane Hospital, was confirmed. A conditional pardon was granted Michael Feeney, confin- ed in Cumberland jail for keeping intoxi- cating liquors for unlawful sale. The pardon was granted on the ground that Feeney was very low with consumption.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such ar- cles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buy- ing Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

"I was suffering from nervousness, caused by female weakness and nervous prostration. *I was so nervous and weak* I could not go up a common pair of stairs without stopping to rest, and troubled to sleep at night. I took Dr. Greene's Nervura, and have obtained the most elastic step round the house to the surprise of my friends. After creeping round for two years, hardly able to do anything, it has proved a boon to me truly.

MRS. OLIVER WILSON, Northboro, Mass."

☞ Dr. Greene, the successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., can be consulted *free*, person- ally, or by letter. Call or write to him about your case, or send for symptom blank to fill out, and a letter fully explaining your disease, giving advice, etc., will be returned free.

Items of General News.

Governor Russell of Massachusetts ap- pointed Saturday April 30th, Arbor Day.

The peach crop, according to Delaware despatches, is promising.

The main building of Clark University for colored students, near Atlanta, Ga., was burned Friday. Loss $100,000.

It is stated that Dr. Graves, the convict- ed murderer of Mrs. Barnaby, will be grant- ed a new trial in Denver, Col.

Two heavy shocks of earthquake were felt in Portland Or., Sunday afternoon. No damage was done.

Alexander Mackenzie, the noted Cana- dian and leader of the Liberals, died on Sat- urday.

There was an awful explosion and crash at Mt. Arlington, N. J. Monday afternoon the powder works being blown to fragments. Seven men were killed out right.

A comptroller of the currency has declar- ed a third dividend of 15 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Maverick National Bank.

A report comes from Casper, Wyo., of a battle between 150 men headed by the sheriffs and a band of lawless cowboys, in which 40 men were killed.

Secretary Elkins has furnished 200 army tents for the use of the flood sufferers in the Mississippi valley. The tents were sent to St. Louis.

Three inches of snow fell during Thurs- day night at Newark, N. J. Much damage has been done in the farming section in that vicinity.

Over 6,000 houses were destroyed by fire last week, at Tokio, Japan, with many lives. The houses were largely of bamboo wood and paper screens, and were not valuable.

Navigation on the great lakes is open, and the grain fleet carrying over 5,000,000 bushels of different kinds of grain will leave Chicago this week. Most of the vessels are bound for Buffalo.

Dr. Edw. Campbell, Professor of Chemis- try at Ann Arbor, Mich., while making in- vestigations last week, in a quantative analysis, had both eyes put out by the ex- plosion of two bottles filled with gas.

Fifty cases of scarlet fever were reported one day last week, in Waltham, Mass. A thing which has caused comment is the fact that some of the physicians have allowed people coming from infested houses to at- tend to their duties at the various factories.

Severely cold weather continues in the southeast of England. There are about twelve inches of snow on the ground. Bud- ding crops are buried and everything has the garb of deepest winter. Great hardship is reported among the poor.

While giving an exhibition with her lit- ards and snakes at a musee in Buffalo, N. Y., "little Dot" a well known snake charmer, was bitten on the hand by an ugly and venomous lizard. The hand immediately commenced to swell and the snake charmer went into the most horrible convulsions. She was removed to a hospital and will die.

Soon after 8 o'clock Monday night, fire broke out in the three story brick workshop connected with the Charlestown, Mass State Prison. The prisoners were unable to escape, as they intended to do. They were locked in their cells and yelled fearfully. The fire was extinguished after a loss of some $15,000.

California had the severest earthquake, on Tuesday, that has visited that State since 1868. It shook the country for 200 miles around. Forty towns report more or less damage. Vacaville, in Vava Valley, was the centre of the convulsion, and that place alone suffered to the amount of $100,000. No lives were lost.

A mutiny has broken out among the men guarding the stockade and works of the Knoxville Iron Company, at Cool Creek, Tenn. Twelve privates formed a clique with documents drawn up, swearing alle- giance to one another. They intended to overpower the guards and hang two non- commission officers, who, it seems, had in- curred their dislike, but one of the men weakened and gave the whole thing away.

The express train from Chicago which arrived at New Orleans, Thursday night, was held up at Amity City, 77 miles from there and every express and mail package was stolen. Ten or twelve men jumped on the train while it was passing through a strip of woods and compelled the engi- neer to stop. Then they ransacked the train and escaped into the woods. The amount stolen was large.

During the services in the church at An- giesola in Lerida, Spain, Friday, a man arm- ed with a sword and revolver, suddenly at- tacked and killed the priest while the lat- ter was kneeling at the alter. The convre- gation became panic-stricken and made a general rush for the doors, during which the murderer discharged his revolver right and left. One woman was shot dead. Hav- ing emptied his revolver the assasain sprang into the fleeting crowd and, slashing widely with his sword, cut his way to the street. Many persons were seriously wounded and others trampled upon in the stampede. Among the latter are a number of children who will die. The murderer escaped.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.

APPLES—40@45c per bushel.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $3 00 per bush.; hand picked Pea, $2 50@3 75.

BUTTER—Best, 23@25c per lb.; fair to good, 20@22c.

EGGS—14c per doz.

CHEESE—Best factory, per lb., (new) 12 @13c; best dairy, per lb., (new) 12@ 13c.

GRAIN—Oats, prime country, 48c per bushel.

HAY—$10 50@11 per ton; best bales, $12 @15.

CORN—62c; meal, 58c.

POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 35.

PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog, per lb., 6½c. Chickens, 15@17c; Fowl per lb., 15@16c; Turkeys, 30c.

Nearly every one needs a good spring medicine, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is ur- doubtedly the best. Try it this season.

A salesman for a large lobster firm in Maine says that he has placed contracts with New York dealers for from 120 to 150 barrels.

Many people who pride themselves on their blue blood would be far happier with pure blood; but, while we cannot choose our ancestors, fortunately by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, we can transmit pure blood to our posterity.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation and disordered stomach.

Doctors? Pshaw! Take BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Markets.

Report of Watertown and Brighton Live Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

LIVE STOCK YARDS, April 19, 1892

Names of Drovers.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep	Veals.
AT WATERTOWN—None.				
AT BRIGHTON.				
I. G. Littlefield,		19		6
C. E. Hanson,		10		16
W. C. Gleason,		7		12
P. W. Thompson,		6		13
S. H. Wardwell,		14		66
J. W. Bidwell,		7		9
W. W. Hall,		6		30

THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON YARDS.

Cattle, 2579; sheep, 8354; hogs, 28,354; veals, 2753; horses, 801.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 75; veals, 150; horses, 101.

CATTLE EXPORTS FOR OLD ENGLAND.

During the past week 1598 head of cattle have been shipped on English steamers. No change in prices; sales at 11c., dressed weight, sinking the offal.

POSITION OF THE TRADE.

Not a heavy supply of cattle put upon the market, and for a wonder prices have advanced ¼c. Prices and the market have been down so long that we began to think there would never be a revival, and the ad- vance this week may not be a lasting one. We predict that by next week the pressure of over-supply will be felt.

Sheep trade is in a fair condition. Prices well sustained, and the market not over supplied, but we fear heavier runs from the West before the close of the month. We quote old sheep at 2½@6c, mostly at 4@ 5c., with clipped sheep at 1c. less per lb: lambs at 5@7¼c; spring lambs at $6@$10 per head.

Fat Hogs—A full complement from the West, and such are held at steady prices. Our heaviest slaughterers give us quota- tions of 4⅝@5⅛c. live weight on Western, and 6¼c. dressed weight on Northern.

Veal calves in plentiful supply, with prices of ¼c. on common grades. Good lots in demand at 6¼@6¾c. for the best. A good many lots at 5c. and under.

Milch cows in generous supply, and prices surely no higher, speculators buying fair numbers to put upon the Wednesday's market. Sales generally from $25@$56 per head, unless very fancy.

Live poultry—Less than ¼ ton the total at market, selling at 12c. per lb.

Horse Market—The horse market is in a flourishing condition. Heavy sales and good prices obtained. A number of deal- ers say that the trade has not been better for a number of years than at the present Drivers selling at $125@$300; heavy truck at $160@$300; express and milk wagon horses at $140@$175; common horses at $60@$115.

REMARKS.

In looking over the situation, we do not find the market for live stock in much dif- ferent position than a week ago. Dealers are too generous in their supplies. This seems to be the great difficulty in the line of veal calves. The demand for cattle, now that the season of Lent is over, should re- vive, if it is ever to. Everything favorable for a good trade, were it not for the over- production of Western dressed beef, sent here daily, and no let up to it. If cattle would only take a turn upward in price in the West, we New Englanders might have a chance to market some cattle. It is poor policy to market cattle at present prices, and our drovers know it The trade in working oxen should now start up. The weather favorable for ploughing, and a de- cent trade in oxen might now be expected, at prices perhaps a little above the price of beef cattle.

LATE SALES AT BRIGHTON LAST WEEKDAY.

Good grade new milch cows in fair de- mand, and the market not as heavily loaded as some weeks. Prices steady. R. Con- nors sold 2 *very choice* new milch cows for $120 the pair, and 1 springer at $38. Jones & P-rkins sold 3 new milch cows at $40 each. W. F. Wallace 8 good milch cows at $37 50 each. J. S. Henry sold various milch cows at a range of $30@$50 per head. Ed. Kimball sold 1 choice new milch cow at $55; 2 extra milch cows at $40 each, and 2 calf grade milch cows at $35 each. W. T. Gibson sold 1 likely Jersey at $50. F. L. Libby sold 1 extra milch cow at $43; 2 fair cows at $37 50 each, and 1 cow at $30. J. Melloy sold 1 choice milker at $55; 1 extra cow $47; 2 springers at $34 each.

Working Oxen—Dealers did not venture in but a few pairs. J. D. Hosmer sold 1 pair girthing 7 ft., 2 in., live weight 3300 lbs., at $142; 1 pair girthing 6 ft., 8 in., live weight 2700 lbs., at $108; 1 pair girth- ing 7 ft., live weight 3000 lbs., at $120.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER.)

APPLES—Greenings, Baldwins, and good winter fruit, $1 25@$1 50 per bbl.

BEANS—Pea beans $2 00; Yellow Eyes $1. 90

BUTTER—Ball Butter 16@20c. Creamery, 25@26c.

CHEESE—Factory and domestic new 12@ 14c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 50 per cwt.

EGGS—Fresh, 14@15c, per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $6 00@6 25; Patent 6 50.

GRAIN—Corn 75c; oats 50c; barley 65c; Rye $1 25.

HAY—Loose $12@14; pressed $14@16.

STRAW—$7 75@8.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 3c, dividing on 90 lbs.; ox hides, 4½c; bulls and stags, 3½c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.

LARD—Pierce 7½c; in tins, 8@8½c.

MEAL—Corn 68c; rye 90@1 00.

SHORTS—$1 20@1 25 per hundred.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 8@9c; beef per side 5@7c; ham 10@ 11c; fowls, 12@14; chickens 15@18c; mutton, 10@12c; spring lamb, 25c; veals, 8@9c; turkeys, 18@20c; round hog, 7c.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 35@40 cents per bu; cabbages, $1.50 per hundred; beets 50c per bu.; turnips, 35@40c per bu.; squash $2.00 per hundred.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.

APPLES—No. 1 Baldwins, $1 75@2 00; eating, $2 25@2 50 per barrel; evaporated 8@10c per lb.

BUTTER—20@21 for choice family; creamery, 26@28c.

BEANS—Pea, $2 00@$2 15; Yellow Eyes, $1 90@2 25.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 13½@14c; N. Y. Factory, 13@14c.

FLOUR—Superfine, $4 75@$5 00; Spring X and XX, $5 00@5 25; Roller Michigan, $5 75@6 87; St. Louis Winter Patents, $5 75@6 25.

FISH—Cod Shore, $6 75@7 00; Scaled herring per box, 14@18c; Mackerel, shore, extra, $24 00@26 00.

GRAIN—Corn in bag lots, 58@59; oats, 42@43; cotton seed, car lots, $26 50@27 00; cotton seed, bag lots, $28 00@29 00; sacked bran, car lots, $21 00@23 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $23 00@24 00; middlings, car lots, $23 00@25 00; middlings, bag lots, $23 00 @26 00.

LARD—Per tierce, 6@7¾c per lb; per tub, 6¾@7¾c; pail, 6¾@11c.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 13@14c; chickens, 15@17c; turkeys, 17@18c; eggs, 16@ 17c; potatoes per bush. 35@45c; extra beef, $8 00@8 25; pork, backs, $15 25 @16 00; clear, $15 00@15 25; hams, 10¾ @10¾c; covered, 11@11¾c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, April 19.

CATTLE—Receipts 7000; shipments 3000; steady; prime to choice steers 4 25@4 65; others 3 00@4 10. Stockers 2 90@3 25; cows 2 25@3 25.

Hogs—receipts 52,000; shipments 11,000 opened strong; closed a shade lower; rough and common sold 4 00@4 25; mixed and pack- ing 4 55@4 60; prime, heavy and butchers weights at 4 65@4 70; light at 4 40@4 65;

Sheep—receipts 8000; shipments 4000; active and steady, ewes at 3 50@4 50; wethers and yearlings 6 00@6 85; Westerns at 5 80@6 30.

Lambs at 5 75@7 00.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 19.

United States Bonds, New 4s, (reg.),		115⅞
" " "	(coup.)	115⅞
" " 2s	(reg.)	100
Central Pacific 1sts.		108

Married.

In Brooks, April 6, Walter L. Mathews of Sears- port, to Mabel G. Card of Brooks.

In Bucksport, April 7, John E. Grindle to Flora L. Hartman, both of Bucksport.

In Bradford, April 9, Horace S. Lovejoy of Charlestown, to Annie M. Perham of Bradford.

In Bangor, April 11, Leola C. White to George B. Taylor, both of Bangor.

In Charleston, April 5, Manton D. Willey to Marcia E. Godfrey.

In Carlton, April 10, George D. McDougall to Louisa J. Cochran; April 10, Robinson A. Mc- Dougall to Lillian Cochran, all of Carlton.

In Houlton, April 9, James Gardiner to Georgie White, both of Hammond Plantation.

In Liberty, April 7, Geo. O. Moseley to Belle A. Bennett, both of Liberty.

In Lewiston, Frank W. Titcomb of New Glouces- ter, to Mertie E. Blodshdell of Auburn.

In Ludlow, Clarence P. Bean to Susan L. Adams, both of Smyrna.

In Machias, April 6, George L. Stocklin of New Haven, Conn., to Mina S. Crane; Herbert Bowker of Brookline, Mass., to Frances Crane, daughters of L. H. Crane of Machias; April 4, John D. Bacon to Lizzie Johnson, both of Machias.

In North Auburn, April 3, Augustus H. Merrill of New Gloucester, to Mollie R. Packard of Auburn.

In Newfield, April 10, Joseph W. Nutter to Mrs. Mary F. Kaler.

In Pittsfield, April 6, Charles R. Ames to Lillie E. Burrill, both of Pittsfield.

In Rumford, April 3, Howard H. Farrar of Peru, to Hattie E. Paine of Rumford.

In Stockton, April 10, William Benson to Carrie B. Morse.

In St. Stephen, April 5, George Kitchen of St James, to Sarah Gillis of St. Patrick.

In Searsport, April 9, Frank W. Hall to Mary L. Carlson, both of Searsport.

In Turner, April 4, Howard D. Fish to Nettie M. Hood.

In Thomaston, April 9, by Rev. David Brackett, George P. Higgins to Lillian M. Coffin, both of Thomaston.

In West Peru, April 2, William Holman to Winnie A. Gould, both of Dixfield.

Died.

In this city, April 13, Mrs. A. H. Gilman, mother of Mrs. Frank H. Wellman, aged 79 years.

In Auburn, April 14, Mrs. Mary J. Morse, aged 60 years.

In Albany, April 12, Eliza, wife of Cyrus Knee land.

In Bath, April 11, Asa P. Hodgkins, aged 74 years, 6 months.

In Brooks, April 11, Moizer S. Roberts, aged 81 years, 6 months.

In Bridgton, April 13, Charles M. Davis of Day- ton, aged 31 years, 11 months.

In Brewer, April 9, Ernest Eugene Castelion, aged 11 months, only child of William L. and May L. Castelion.

In Bangor, April 11, Sweden S. Patten, aged 74 years, 11 months; April 11, Catherine, wife of John Kerivan, aged 40 years, 11 months; April 13, Michael J. McGinty, aged 18 years, 8 months; April 14, Amelia, wife of Wm. H. Smith, aged 44 years.

In Brunswick, April 5, Josephine Fournier, aged 39 years, 2 months.

In Bradford, April 9, Oliver Storer, formerly of Carmel, aged 86 years.

In China, April 10, Eldridge Ward, aged 61 years.

In Clinton, April 9, Mrs. Julia Moore; April 9, Mrs. Julia A. Wood, aged 59 years, 7 months.

In Calais, April 7, Edward Larmer, aged 37 years, 7 months; April 8, Eliza M. Dyer, aged 73 years, 10 months.

In Durham, April 8, L. Helen, wife of Forest Dresser, aged 60 years.

In Eddington, April 9, Lucy W. Orcutt, aged 80 years, 7 months.

In Eastport, April 11, Phineas Kilcup, aged 55 years; April 9, Alfred Hanson, aged 18 years; April 11, Susie Pearchay, aged 19 years, 4 months.

In Kents, March 15, Malcim Whistler, aged 88 years.

In East Bradford, April 14, Eurydice G., widow of the late Francis G. Robinson, formerly of Corin- na, aged 78 years.

In Ellsworth, April 7, Mrs. Hattie E., wife of Clif- ton Woodward, aged 35 years, 8 months.

In Fairfield, Edward E. Bragg, aged 67 years; W. R. Nye, aged 65 years; Mrs. Horace Taylor, aged 40 years; Mrs. Simeon King, aged 50 years.

In Farmington, April 7, Alfonso Cash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orlando F. Cash, aged 8 months; April 12, Mary K. Lidstone, aged 23 years, 8 months.

In Flagstaff, March 30, John L. Drew, aged 66 years.

In Gorham, April 14, Willis B. Kemp, aged 70 years, 2 months.

In Hallowell, April 13, Harriet Eliza French, aged 49 years, 2 months.

In Hancock, April 16, Warren Hodgkins, aged 64 years, 5 months.

In Harrison, April 6, Rev. Isaac Jackson, aged 87 years, 5 months.

In Hampden, April 14, Mrs. Mary A., wife of the late John Knowles, aged 70 years.

In Kennebunkport, April 13, John Billings, aged 74 years, 6 months.

In Masardis, April 5, George Cameron, aged 29 years.

In Millbrook, April 2, Emma A. Whittier, aged 36 years, 3 months; April 11, Lizzie W. Ross, aged 24 years.

In Millinocket, April 5, Conrad J. Craine, only son of James N. Craine, formerly of Linneus, aged 14 years, 1 month.

In Monmouth, Jesse P. Richardson, aged 70 years.

In Meddybemps, April 10, Asa L. Aldrich, aged 70 years, 9 months.

In Montville, April 6, Charles P. Randall.

In Norridgewock, March 6, John D. Nye, aged 40 years.

In Oakland, April 8, Mrs. Acher G. White, aged 70 years.

In Oxford, March 4, Mary Graffam, aged 93 years.

In Orland, April 6, Mrs. Sarah H. Hooper, aged 76 years, 4 months.

In Portland, April 13, Mrs Mary S., wife of Mark P. Emery; April 13, Martha Jane, wife of Erastus Boobby, aged 91 years; April 14, Carrie E., wife of Harry F. Libby; April 15, Mrs. Mary J., wife of Frederic M. Libby.

In Princeton, March 6, Mrs. Sarah Hill, formerly of Calais, aged 79 years.

In Plainfield, April 9, Reuben Hackett, aged 82 years.

In Providence, R. I., April 13, Jane A. Clewley, widow of the late John Clewley, of Holden, Me., aged 81 years, 7 months.

In Red Beach, April 11, Julietta Cook, aged 29 years, 2 months.

In Steuben, April 4, Alfred Smith, aged 83 years.

In Somerville, Mass., April 6, Mrs. Rhoda H. Powell, wife of Charles H. Pratt, aged 48 years, 8 months.

In Scarsport, April 9, Margaret Steele, aged 91 years.

In Waterville, April 13, Mildred Crockett, daugh- ter of Arthur W., and Isabel G. Hall, aged 3 years, 10 months; April 11, Mrs. Alma Rollins, aged 77 years, 7 months.

In West Farmington, April 8, Mrs. Prudy A. Dil- lingham, aged 84 years.

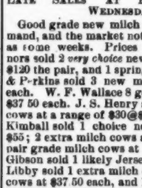
In Waltham, April 9, Mrs. Melinda L. Jones, aged 61 years, 10 months.

In Wiscasset, April 8, Mrs. Baker, aged 87 years.

In Wales, April 8, Albert H. Jewett, aged 79 years, 7 months, formerly of Monmouth.

In Waterford, April 8, Dr. Charles L. Wilson, aged 57 years, 6 months.

In West Quincy, Mass., April 11, Mrs. Achsa Foote, formerly of Hallowell, Me., aged 65 years, 7 months.



Comrade G. W. Hammond

of Root Post, G. A. R., of Syracuse, N. Y.

Wounded at Gettysburg

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I was in the Army of the Potomac and in the great battle of Gettysburg was struck in the ankle by a minnie ball, which smashed the bone. My leg was amputated in the field hospital, and after a long time it healed. I was discharged and went home. After 8 years

My Wound Broke Open

afresh. Dr. Pease amputated an inch of the bone, and it healed. Four years later it once more opened, and for eight years how I suffered! I do not believe it possible for a human being to suffer worse agony. During this time I had to go on crutches, being unable to wear a wooden leg. When- ever possible I relieved my sufferings by taking opiate, but when I was obliged to go without it, I suffered fearfully and thought I should go crazy. I tried everything I could get with my limited means. Physicians said I would never be any better. Finally my

Blood Became Poisoned

and it broke out all over my face and on some parts of my body so that my face is all covered with scars now. One day I read of what Hood's Sarsaparilla would do. The first dollar I got I sent and bought a bottle and began taking it. A week or two later, my wife in dressing my leg, said it seemed to be improving, and after taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

a few months, thank God (and I say it rever- ently), the sores all over my body had healed, and now, four years later, have never shown any sign of reappearing." GEORGE M. HAM- MOND, 219 Magnolia Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Col. C. A. Weaver

Commander of Root Post, G. A. R., himself a one armed veteran, fully confirms Mr. Ham- mond's statement, and J. L. Belden, the phar- macist, also endorses it.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache.

SICKNESS PUTS US

at odds with the world; everything goes against the grain and it is an up-hill job to get along from day to day. As soon as abnormal conditions are apparent a strong desire impels the sufferer to find relief. He is ready to try almost anything thereafter; this he should not do. If the symptoms show a disordered liver, or a bad condition of the blood, you cannot do better than to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. There is nothing bet- ter. A specific for dyspepsia. Trade- mark "L. F." Beware of imitations. Take only "L. F." Atwood's.

NORTH BERGAGO, April 13, 1892.

Dear Sirs:—I have used "L. F." Atwood's Bitters for fifteen or twenty years. Have tried a number of medicines for dyspepsia, but have not found any as good for this complaint as your Bitters. I would not be without them.

Yours truly, C. A. MCKENNEY.

WEST POLAND, April 2, 1891.

Gentlemen:—After using "L. F." Atwood's Bitters in my family for more than twenty years, I take great pleasure in recommending them as a family medicine. We would not be without them. They are especially good for Biliousness and all stomach troubles.

Yours very truly, B. M. FERNALD.

If your dealer does not keep them, send 50 cents to us and receive a bottle express paid.

H. H. HAY & SON, PORTLAND, ME.

A Family Affair

Health for the Baby,
Pleasure for the Parents,
New Life for the Old Folks,

Hires Root Beer

THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRINK

is a family affair—a requisite of the home. A 25 cents package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, strengthening, effervescent beverage.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good" or "is the same." Imitation is not as good as the genuine HIRES.

HORSES FOR SALE OR TRADE.

One 1200 horse, and others from 900 to 1600. All young, good workers and drivers.

3246 F. O. HAMLIN, Waterville.

SPRAYING PUMPS,

Nozzles, Hose, Etc.

Send for complete catalogue.

SMITH & WINCHESTER,

19 to 37 Wendell St., Boston. 6t24

FOR SALE.

Good potatoes, "New Queen," from Carthoy seed. THE BEST. Inquire at City Drug Store. 3234

BRADLEY'S

BRADLEY'S COMPLETE MANURES HIGHEST GRADE FERTILIZERS IN THE MARKET.

COMPLETE MANURES

FOR

(1) POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.
(2) FOR TOP-DRESSING GRASS.
(3) FOR CORN AND GRAIN.

THESE ARE THE HIGHEST GRADE FERTILIZERS IN THE MARKET.

BRADLEY'S COMPLETE MANURES are conceded to be the richest and most con- centrated fertilizers sold, and are pronounced by all who have used them to be most effective in the field.

They contain only selected high-grade materials, which are furnished in those proportions that long practical experience has demonstrated will produce the best results. As with all our productions, they are not based upon theory, but are pre- pared from formulas approved by accurate tests in the field. They are not, there- fore, experimental fertilizers based upon theoretical problems, the fault of many special fertilizers.

Send for copy of BRADLEY'S AMERICAN FARMER, which contains photographs of profit- able farm crops, and describes the mode of cul- ture. *It will be sent you free of charge on application to*

BRADLEY FERTILIZER COMPANY,

27 Kilby Street, - Boston, Mass.

A Poor Fertilizer

Like a poor horse or a poor cow, costs as much to use as a good one, or more;

BECAUSE,

being weaker in strength, *it takes more to go round*, more labor, more hauling, more handling, and more wear and tear than a good fertilizer like the Stockbridge.

IT IS A FACT

that *one-half ton* of the Stock- bridge will go further and fur- nish more plant food and in better forms than *a whole ton* of the ordinary "phosphates" you are familiar with.

Look into the matter to-day by sending a postal card for our free pamphlet "Good Crops or Poor Ones."

BOWKER FERTILIZER COMPANY, BOSTON AND NEW YORK

"We state what we sell, and sell what we state."

FOR BOSTON.

3 Trips per Week.

Spring Arrangement.

COMMENCING

Tuesday, April 12.

Steamer "DELLA COLLINS" will leave Au- gusta at 1 P. M. Tuesdays, connecting with the new and elegant Steamer

KENNEBEC,

which leaves Gardiner at 3, Richmond 4 and Bath at 6 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

RETURNING, will leave Boston Monday, Wednes- day and Friday evenings at 6 o'clock.

Remember our Saturday Excursions to Boston, returning following Tuesday morning.

JAS. R. DRAKE, President.

ALLEN PARTRIDGE, Agent, Augusta.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION

EIGHTEENTH EXHIBITION,

October and November, 1892.

The Managers desire to call the attention of the best class of mechanics, manufactur- ers, inventors and students of science to this Exhibition. Our space is now amounting to about six acres, is now divided and ready for assignment. The exhibits are to be classified in to twenty-two groups, each being under the charge of a member of the Board of Managers, such officer is clothed with power to select such exhibits, and such only, as are the best, and representa- tive of the particular line. No circulars or blank applications will be sent out except to those believed to be of this class. Par- ties reading this advertisement, and wishing to know more of our regulations, can send their addresses to the secretary at Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass. 3t24

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Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Two Farmers.

A man of parts is farmer Strong,
A man of brain as well as brawn;
Broad acres filled with his sturdy hand
Yields of its bounties from fertile land.
No sloth within his doors is found,
No finer mate the country round;
Her well kept rooms are neat as wax,
Within her dairy there's nothing lax;
Her golden balls from lacteal juice,
Her fragrant cheese will hold no truce,
They are sought by all, both far and near,
For many a month, for many a year.

A neighbor near, John Henry Weeks,
By farming, too, a living seeks.
His neighbor Weeks is a different man,
And in farming runs a different plan.
John's father, too, was a farmer thrift,
His mother claimed the self same gift.
Broad acres they had earned by toil,
A bank account sprang from the soil.
Their darling John they sent to school,
He learned base ball and sports by rule;
Fast horses were his favorite pride,
And oftentimes the girls must ride.
A dashing belle he found one day,
She took a fancy to his sleigh,
And by that right of eminent domain,
Decided then to there remain.

Their early teaching came in play,
The cost of a dollar knew not they.
The farm house now must be transformed,
The rooms throughout must be adorned,
Pianos, organs, made without stint,
Calls for a bank, yes more, a mint.
Stables are added, and servants three,
To groom the stock, and talk pedigree.
A dashing pair, this Weeks and lady
With reputation somewhat shady.
The bank account has long since gone,
A mortgage large crept up in turn,
And like the cloud "no bigger than the hand,"
Expanded large, and covered all the land.

"Sheriff's Sale" the next to come in line,
On such a day, at such a place, foul or fine,
All right in equity, in goods and chattels known,
Which farmer Weeks at such a time did own.
The goods are sold and the land bid in,
Ill mated pair, to fight life's battles through.
Ill mated pair; and here the story begun,
Warm as wines, "each low descending sun"
Widens the breach, and in her stately course,
Brings the climax, desertion and divorce.

Now, where's the difference between the two?
Pray can you tell, and if so, do.
The terms are plain, by laws Divine,
Keep as ye sow, now, and every time.
Farmer Strong no pedigree had known,
A waif without kindred, without a home,
Life's rougher side he well had learned,
Life's foibles, too, he sternly spurned.
He sought a mate, a helper kind and true,
Endowed with common sense to fight life's battles through.
She did her share, a thing she loved to do,
Congenial spirits, to each the other true.

G. TILTON.

Our Story Teller.

TAKEN IN TIME.

"The carpenters are about done. They've made quick work of it, I must say. They'll be able to quit to-night."

Farmer Hill came into the cheese room in which his wife was busy to tell it. She turned to him in mild surprise.

"Why, without cutting that door?"

"Well, I did mean as much as could be to have that door cut, and the hole between the pantry and kitchen to put the dishes through without walking round. But you see the men have made such good time that I thought it would be best to let 'em go, as it's Saturday night, and not break into another week."

"Yes of course," said Mrs. Hill, with the ready acquiescence she always gave to her husband's decisions.

"I'm going to have it done, though," went on Mr. Hill with energy. "I've promised it long enough and it ought to have been done long ago. I mean to have the men back here before long, for I've about made up my mind to have a wind mill set this fall. Folks say it's a grand thing for saving work. The boys and men are tired of pumping water for the horses. It's getting too late in the day for such old fashioned methods. I believe in keeping up with the times."

But she was so entirely in sympathy with all his plans and arrangements that no thought of complaint crossed her mind as she carried a load of milk cans around to the spring house. A beautiful little rivulet which bubbled through one corner of the back yard had been turned to good use for dairy purposes. But the singular obtuseness to all common sense convenience often shown by old time country folk had led the builders of the substantial farm house to place the kitchen door on the other side.

"Wait, I hadn't got through yet," said her husband, following her to the spring house.

"My, you have got a lot of nice looking butter there. No wonder your butter always brings the best prices anywhere round. But I'm going over to the funeral, and I guess you'd better go 'long."

"Oh, I can't," said Mrs. Hill, shaking her head decisively. "I'd like to real well, but there's too much to do."

"Nonsense, Call these big girls of yours and let them take hold a little."

"They do. They do all the sweeping; but I can't leave the dairy work to any one else. Poor Sarah Duffy! Seems as though I ought to go to her funeral."

"Don't get ready, mother. I'll call Harriet."

"Oh, never mind that. They like to have a little time for study and they ought to. I can leave it for a while."

"Hannah, then."

"No, she has enough to do in the kitchen."

He stood and watched her while she put the finishing touches to the pats of butter and then walked with her around the house. Her step lagged behind his brisk ones, and as she reached the back porch she sat wearily down on the lowest step.

"I don't know as I'll go, James. I don't feel quite up to it."

"That's your mistake, mother. You get yourself dressed and the ride'll do you no end o' good."

Thus urged, Mrs. Hill, after fifteen minutes, appeared at the door ready to take her place in the smart buggy which her husband drove around. He talked away in great animation as usual, but before long seem suddenly struck by her unusual silence.

"Ain't you well, mother?"

"Oh, yes, about as usual. I seem to have kind of a tired feeling most of the time lately, but I s'pose it's because I'm getting old. We can't always be young, you know."

"No," said Mr. Hill. But any complaint from his wife was such a novelty that he ceased his talk, and pretending to look critically at the grain field of a neighbor, stole a few glances at her face.

He was not an observant man; had not, perhaps, in the daily round of harmonious home life taken a keen look at the face of any one there for a year; and a feeling of dismayed surprise arose in his heart as he marked the worn features, the depressed expression and the thick sprinkling of gray in the soft hair.

"Aren't you well, mother?" The question was repeated with more of meaning in the tone.

"Why, of course I am, James. Don't you know what a worker I've always been?"

At the gathering of neighbors for the country funeral Mr. Hill, leaving his wife at the door to make her way into the gloomy parlor in which one more pair of weary hands lay folded in rest, went to find a place to tie his horse. Men talked in subdued tones of crops and stock until the signal came for the beginning of the service, when all gathered as nearly as possible within reach of the voice of the minister. Mr. Hill found himself crowded against a corner of the house close to the end of a long porch which was filled with women, occupied by women, while from an open window near came sounds which told him that the children of the woman who lay resting were within.

They were old at ages, as he knew. There was the babble of a toddling child, happily too young to know what dread meaning lay in these strange doings. And Mr. Hill's heart trembled at sound of the wailing cry of girls like his own. What if such a thing should come to his home? How could any one have anticipated this of the woman who had been such a power in her family? Who could have believed that she was in need of this rest?

The short service ended, the neighbors were invited to take the last look at their friend. As Mr Hill stood waiting for the crowd about him to disperse an undertone between two neighboring farmers' wives distinctly reached his ears through the low hum.

"A dreadful thing for them poor girls."

"Yes indeed. Who'd she a' thought if she'd had time to think of it?"

"Such an ambitious woman as she always was. Never thought any work too hard for her."

"No, and I'm inclined to think that's where the mistake come in. I believe Sarah Duffy'd a' been alive to-day if that husband o' hers had had a grain of sense. She kep' on and kep' on 'till she broke down all at once."

"How do you mean? He was always good to her."

"Yes, in a way. But he let her work and slave without ever trying to make things easy for her. If I should say, may say right out I should say 'twas that pump in the shed that was the death o' Sarah Duffy."

"You don't mean it?"

"Yes I do. I've seen her a-workin' away at the old pump—stiff and heavy and hard and wheezy, till there didn't seem a breath of life in her. I never thought much of it myself till I went for a spell down to my sister's in town and saw the way they have things fixed! Nobody in that house o' hers raises a drop o' water 'cept to drink it. It all comes through pipes and runs away through pipes. But folks in the country don't have such fixin's. They cost money, and flesh an' blood's cheaper'n money."

"But there's a new pump set in now."

"Yes," with a short, mirthless laugh: "it'll make things easier for the second wife."

Mr. Hill rapidly made his way out of reach of the voices, and found himself in the current which passed on to the parlor. Before he realized it he stood beside the dead, and in one glance took in the expression of ineffable peace. But the weary look had not been quite smoothed out by the kindly finger of death, and sharper than the last smote the idea that it was like he had seen in his wife's face as he had furtively scanned it that day. It seemed to rest there now as she sat near the coffin. Making a signal to her, he drew her out of the house and toward the buggy.

"Ain't we going out to the cemetery, James?" she asked as he untied the horse.

"No; I think I can give you a more cheerful ride."

He drove home by a road that she had always liked, and on reaching home told her to go and lie down. She laughed and he went to find his daughters.

"Girls, do you know mother's run down and tired out, and that if we don't look out she'll be the next one to go?"

It seemed a cruel bomb to drop into the light hearts.

"Why, father, is anything the matter? Where's mother?"

"No, stay here; there ain't anything the matter, perhaps. It's only I want it stopped before the matter comes."

There was a long talk.

"I've begged mother time and again to let me take the dairy work," said Harriet, "She says it's too hard for girls."

"We'll make it easier then. We'll make everything easy for you and for her. We must get her away from house for a change girls."

"She won't go."

"Let's go in and tell her she must. She's lying down."

"Lying down?" said Janet with a laugh. "Look there."

Mother in her working dress was walking around the house to the dairy house. Father took her arm and brought her in.

"Mother," he said, "I'm going over to Reuben's next week to see about that business between him and me. I shall have to go again three weeks after. I want you to go with me and stay between whiles."

Mother's face flushed, but she shook her head.

"I couldn't do it," she said. "I don't say but what it would be pleasant to make a good visit to Sister Ruth, but I could't be ready. I shouldn't want to go looking shabby, and I don't need anything new here at home. It's the girls' time for wanting things."

"Oh, yes, yes," said father, half irritably, "but it's the girls' time for taking care of you, and they know it. Some girls know it too late."

"Don't bother now, father," urged Mrs. Hill, "it would take a week of fussing and hard work sewing for me to get ready, and would do more harm than good."

Another talk and conspiracy against mother was proposed, so astonishing and so delightful that Harriet could not repress a shout of laughter.

"It'll cost money," she said.

"There are more valuable things than money," said father, taking out his pocket book. And the girls grew sober, realizing how strongly he felt all he was saying as he laid out one $50 bill, then another, saying:

"Send for anything she wants ready made, so there won't be any fussing. Then she can't help herself."

And for a week mother was sorely puzzled at the whisperings and the sly glances, surprised at sudden hugs and bursts of laughter from Harriet, half inclined to feel angry at seeing very plainly that something was going on which no one would tell her.

At the end of that time a small trunk was delivered at the door. It contained a black silk dress, wrap and bonnet, with gloves and other accessories to a neat toilet.

"That's the secret of all those measurements I had to take last week for that wrapper," said Harriet, pointing to them. "Will you ever forgive yourself, little mother, for the way you growled at me? You see we girls are getting too old for you to be mistress here any longer, so you might as well give in to it at once."

The result was that mother, more pleased than she would admit, was, as she told her friends at the end of her journey, 'fairly hustled out of the house before she knew what she was about.

She came back with renewed strength and spirit for the dear home duties. But those duties had been so lightened by tender care and thought for her that she declared there seemed nothing left for her to do.

The windmill which had been planned to save the labor of the men had been called upon as a helper for women also, and kitchens and wash rooms were well supplied with faucets and drains. Doors were cut and everything else done which could save the labor of hands and feet.

"It costs a little money," said Farmer Hill, "but I'm not one to count money before flesh and blood, and I'm willing to declare most men think as I do, only they don't happen to think in time."

For the Maine Farmer.

The Twelve Children of the Year.

III.—March.

Our name for this month is derived from the Latin word *Martius*, the name given it by the war-loving Romans in honor of Mars, their god of war. Martius was the first month of the Roman year until the time of Numa Pompilius, who is the "mortal" referred to by Longfellow in "The Poets' Calendar," where Martius is represented as saying:

"I Martius am! Once first, and now the third!
To lead the year was my appointed place;
A mortal dispossessed me by a word,
And set there Janus with the double face.
Hence I make war on all the human race;
I shake the cities with my hurricane;
I flood the rivers, and their banks deface,
And down the farms and hamlets with my rains."

In France March was the first month of the year until the founding of the Capetian dynasty, about the close of the tenth century, and in England it was the first month until the change of style in 1752.

By the Anglo-Saxons March was called *Hred monath*, rugged month, and Hyd monath, stormy month,—names whose fitness has never been questioned. In the western part of England the latter of these names was corrupted into Lide, and there it is retained in the following rhyme, which is said to have been handed down from the seventeenth century:

"Eate Lookes in Lide, and Ramsins in May,
And all the years after Physitians may play."

In the Blackmore in district," says Friend, "you may still hear the old-fashioned folk speak of the first Friday in March as 'Friday in Lide,' the same being observed as a festival by the tinners."

The last three days of March are known in England and Scotland as borrowing days, the popular belief being that March has borrowed them of April. So deeply rooted was the superstition that on these days the weather would be unpleasant, that "when the Covenanting army, under Montrose, marched into Aberdeen on the 30th of March, 1639, and was favored by good weather, a minister pointed it out in his sermon as a miraculous dispensation of Providence in behalf of the good cause."

In "The Complaynt of Scotland" is found the following description of these borrowed days:

Marche said to Aprill:
'I see three hoggs on yonder hill;
And if you'll lend me days three,
I'll find a way to gar (make) them die.'
The first o' them was wind and weet,
The second o' them was snaw and sleet,
The third o' them was ane a freeze,
It freze the birds' feet to the trees.
But when the borrowed days were gane,
The three silly hoggs came birplin (limping) hame."

In this climate March is practically a winter month, yet as a precursor of fairer skies and milder winds it is welcomed, and its advent has been celebrated in verse by many poets, though they bestow on it but faint praise. William Cullen Bryant writes:

"Ah, passing few are they who speak,
Wild, stormy month, in praise of thee;
Yet though thy winds are rude and bleak,
Thou art a welcome month to me.

For thou to northern lands, again
The glad and glorious sun dost bring,
And thou bidst jocund streams complain,
And wear'st the gentle name of spring.

And, in thy reign of blast and storm,
Smiles many a long, bright, sunny day,
When the clear winds are soft and warm,
And heaven puts on the blue of May."

Similar in tone is the apostrophe of William Morris:

"Slayer of winter, art thou here again?
O welcome, thou that bring'st the summer nigh!
The biter wind shaken not thy bitter rain,
Nor will we mock thee for thy faint blue sky.
Welcome, O March! whose kindly days and dry
Make April ready for the throstle's song.
Thou frai redreaser of the winter's wrong!

Yea, welcome March! and though I die ere June,
Yet for the hope of life I give thee praise,
Striving to swell the burden of the tune
That even now I hear thy brown birds raise,
Untroubled by the past or coming days;
Who sing, 'O joy! a new year is begun!
What happiness to look upon the sun!'"

FLORENCE BROOKS.

Poultry Department.

To an old subscriber who asks about using any agent with powerful odor to drive away foxes, we should say, give over. There is no patent escape from these thievish marauders, and he who would save his flocks and broods must look after them himself.

Mr. Editor: Please give me through the *Farmer* the dimensions of a hen house for 50 hens.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Allowing 5 square feet to a hen, the building should be 12x30, which would give very nearly that amount of space. If it can be built so as to give a ground floor and another above, it can be made smaller. The hen must have working space in order to be healthy and active.

Dear Mr. Editor: I have read a great deal about hens in your paper this winter, and I find about every one that keeps them spend about all of their time on them, or at least that is about all by the stories in the papers, where they feed every kind of food that a hen would eat. I calculate I have some as pretty and as good layers as most any one. They are a mixture of Brown Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks; they get fed on meal and fine feed scalded in the morning and at night, unless I am lucky enough to have some corn, and when I have that they live on it until it is gone. They have milk once a day, sardines once a week, and lime pounded up fine in a box all the time. I have thirty-six and one male; they are getting broody, and I am beginning to set them. I am going to raise as many this summer as I can, because I know that there is profit in it. They want to be fed as soon as they are off their roost. The first thing in the morning that they want is some cold well water, and they want it clean. They do not like warm water any better than I do. I will let you know what they have done when the year is up, that will be the 7th of November. I am keeping an account now. Yours very respectfully,

Indian River. HAROLD EMERSON.

Young Folks' Column.

Dear Farmer Friends: I have not written you for a long time, but I have read yours every time, and enjoyed them very much. We have not enjoyed many sl'des this winter. Since my winter term of school closed I have knit a pair of stockings, made the patchwork for a quilt, and read four books. They are "Andy Luttrell," "Little Meg's Children," "The Hoosier School Boy," and "Little Men;" they are all very nice. I am learning a piece of poetry, which I will copy for your benefit:

CHRISTMAS CAROL.

Oh, hark! a grand, sweet anthem
Adown the ages rings,
Sung by the herald angels
Of Christ, the King of Kings;
Of Christ born in a manger,
Where wise men came to lay
Their gifts of loving homage
On that first Christmas Day.
Repeat the song of gladness
Sing at the Savior's birth,
Good-will to men forever,
And peace be on the earth.

The song grows gladder, grander,
As ages pass away;
Our hearts become a manger
On every Christmas Day;
And in them Christ,
Our Saviour, finds resting place, and
Before the King in homage,
Bow down and bend the knee.
Repeat the song of gladness
Sing at the Savior's birth,
Good-will to men forever,
And peace be on the earth.

Ring in, oh, grand old anthem,
Sing on a hidden plain,
Until the wide earth echoes
With your celestial strain.
Until in adoration,
Before the Savior's feet,
Mankind bow down to offer
A homage deep and sweet.
Repeat the song of gladness
Sing at the Savior's birth,
Good-will to men forever,
And peace be on the earth.

ANNIE BLODGETT.

Bowdoinham.

Dear Editor: As I have not written for the *Farmer* for quite a long time, I will now try. I am 13 years old. I have a sister Rosa, she is 11 years old; and a little baby sister Elizabeth, she will sing the scale with papa, and part of the tune, "Down At The Cross." She was two years old the 6th of last February. My papa has had to go on crutches for the past fifteen months; he has had to use them nearly all the time when not sick abed. He could never do but very little light work. He is now selling a patent right for preserving eggs. If any of the boys and girls send him ten names of farmers that keep 75 hens, and over, he will send them one dozen steel pens for their trouble. His name and address is H. G. Minot, Belgrade, Me. We have been spending the winter with our grandfather at North Sidney; he has taken the *Farmer* for 45 years, and I like to read it when I go over there. My sister Rosa and I have had the measles this winter, but the baby has not had them, and we do not know as she will. I will close now.

Yours truly, MARCIA P. MINOT.

Belgrade.

Dear Editor: I will try and write to the *Farmer*, for this is the third time that I have written. I live on a farm. I go to school when it keeps; I live one mile from school. I study fourth reader, large geography, arithmetic, spelling, grammar and writing. I have been sick with a bad cold, but it is getting so I can go out doors. My father is hauling cordwood; the snow has gone, so that he cannot haul it in the road, and has to haul it on the Messalonskee Lake to our nearest town, which is five miles from here. My father keeps a horse, two cows, one hog, ten pigs, three sheep, and eight hens. We sometimes get six eggs. I shall be glad when July Fourth comes. Father has spoken for a puppy. I will close by sending some conundrums: Why is a dunce like a peck of corn? If beefsteak could speak, what author's name would it speak first? What ben lays the longest? What most resembles the half of a cheese? I think the answer to Josie Littlefield's conundrum is the largest ship.

ERNEST S. HALLETT.

Eureka.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am a little girl ten years old. This is my first attempt to write for the *Farmer*. My papa takes the *Farmer*, and I like to read the little boys' and girls' letters. I have one brother and one sister; their names are Lester and Edna. My little sister has not been to school only one day, but she reads in the third reader. She is five years old. We had twelve weeks of school this winter, but my brother and I did not go only six weeks; we were sick with the grip. Our teacher's name is Eddie Johnston; I liked him very much. I study fifth reader, large arithmetic, geography, writing and spelling. I have an organ, and have taken twenty lessons. I like to play quite well. I sew on the sewing machine, and knit, wash dishes, sweep, and iron. I have six quilts commenced, and I help mamma make my dresses. For pets I have a bird, his name is Harry; a doll, her name is Fanny. GRACIE A. CLARK.

Washington.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am a girl 12 years old. I have written for the *Farmer* once before, but it has been such a long while ago I thought I would write another one. My uncle takes the *Farmer*, and I am always glad when it comes. I go to school; my teacher's name is Mary Weaver of Baltimore; I like her very much. For studies I have fifth reader, geography, spelling, penmanship, physiology, algebra, arithmetic, grammar and language. I have one sister 11 years old, and one brother 7 years. We all go to school; our school is very close to us. My papa has two horses, five cows, and about a hundred old hens, and nearly as many young ones. I can sweep, make beds, iron, cook, sew, crochet, and wash dishes. We have an organ, and I take music lessons. I will close by sending a riddle: What is older than its mother?

MYRA F. STEVENS.

Andersontown, Caroline Co., Md.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am 15 years old, and this is my first letter for a paper. I live on a farm of 75 acres. I have for pets three cats; their names are Dot, Spot and Lazy. My school is not keeping now. I can do housework, and have worked away a few weeks this winter, and think I am quite an expert with the needle. I have three brothers and two sisters, all younger than I am. Mother thinks we are a whole team for anything. We all like the *Farmer* much. Father wrote a piece for the *Farmer* on raising potatoes at the shares. The conundrum of the dog and tree is too short, it should be, Why is a dog's tail like the heart of a tree? We are glad the winter is most gone, and soon the birds will sing and the grass and flowers may be seen.

DATA L. EMERSON.

Madison Centre.

Dear Girls and Boys: I am a little girl nine years old. My father lives on a farm, and my uncle takes the *Farmer*. I love to read the young folks' column. I have three brothers and one sister. My sister is away to school; my eldest brother is tending his sor our doctor, about four miles from here. For pets, I have three dolls; one of them is 18 years old; her name is Dinah. One kitty, her name is Blacky—papa had a little pig this winter; she slept with him and ate with him, and followed him every day, and she hardly knows what to do. We have ten little pigs; we expect soon she will sleep with them. I think the answer to Jessie Whitney's riddle is Andrew, and Josie Littlefield's a pig with his eye punched out.

ROSA E. HALLETT.

Eureka.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am a little girl 11 years old. This is the first time I have written for the *Maine Farmer*. My grandfather has taken this paper for 45 years. We have a nice old farm house which our grandfather Williamson built for the grandchildren and neighbors' children. We have about thirty scholars. Mamma has about 70 young chickens which I take care of. I also wash dishes, sweep, make beds, and sew. I study 8 books. I will close by sending a riddle: What is taken from you before you get it? BESSIE STEVENS.

Andersontown, Caroline Co., Md.

Dear Mr. Editor: I am a little boy of 13 summers, and I live on a farm of 96 acres and my sister is living with us this winter, and she has two kitties. Their names are Lottie and Scotty. And I have two kitties, their names are Lilly and Dotty. We have 1 horse and 1 colt; their names are Jenny and Maud. My father has 3 cows and 3 heifers. We have made 15 gallons of maple syrup in 4 days We have 32 hens, 24 sheep and 3 little lambs.

10-1-12-1-7-11-16.

18-19-1-17-11-16.

Dear Girls and Boys: I am a little girl ten years old. I live on a farm. Papa has two horses, their names are Prince and Niger; and five cows, and one calf named Cherry. I have two grandpas and two grandmas. I have two brothers and one sister; their names are Willie E., 16 years old, Linwood S., 14, and Lottie M., 12 years old. I will close by sending any little girl or boy of my age an invitation to write to me. Address, MINNIE O. EASTMAN.

Clinton.

Dear Editor: I am a little girl ten years old. I have one sister and one brother. My sister's name is Maud; my brother's name is Walter. I do not go to school now. For pets I have a cat and a bird. I can wash dishes, sweep, make beds, and wash floors. My father takes the *Maine Farmer*. I guess this is enough so I will close asking some of the little girls to write and I will answer. MABEL WILSON.

North Castine.

Dear Mr. Editor: My father takes the *Maine Farmer* and I like to read about what the people write on chickens, as we keep them. We raise our chickens as the Maine people raised theirs. I go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Nannie Brown. I study grammar, arithmetic, spelling, reading, writing, history, and physiology.

Yours respectfully, JAMES TRASK.

Kezar, W. Fa.

Cute sayings of children are always enjoyed. Our little boy, after the family had a grippe, in sounding stenz after it was done, said, "There, I guess that's enough, for 'tis all out of the binding now."

Ayer's Pills

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SICK

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HEAD

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ACHE

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Necessary adjuncts to a well ordered chamber, are all to be found in our endless stock.

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We Shall Endeavor to Keep You Posted in These Columns of Some Special Features of our Spring Stock.

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45 sold in '88
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